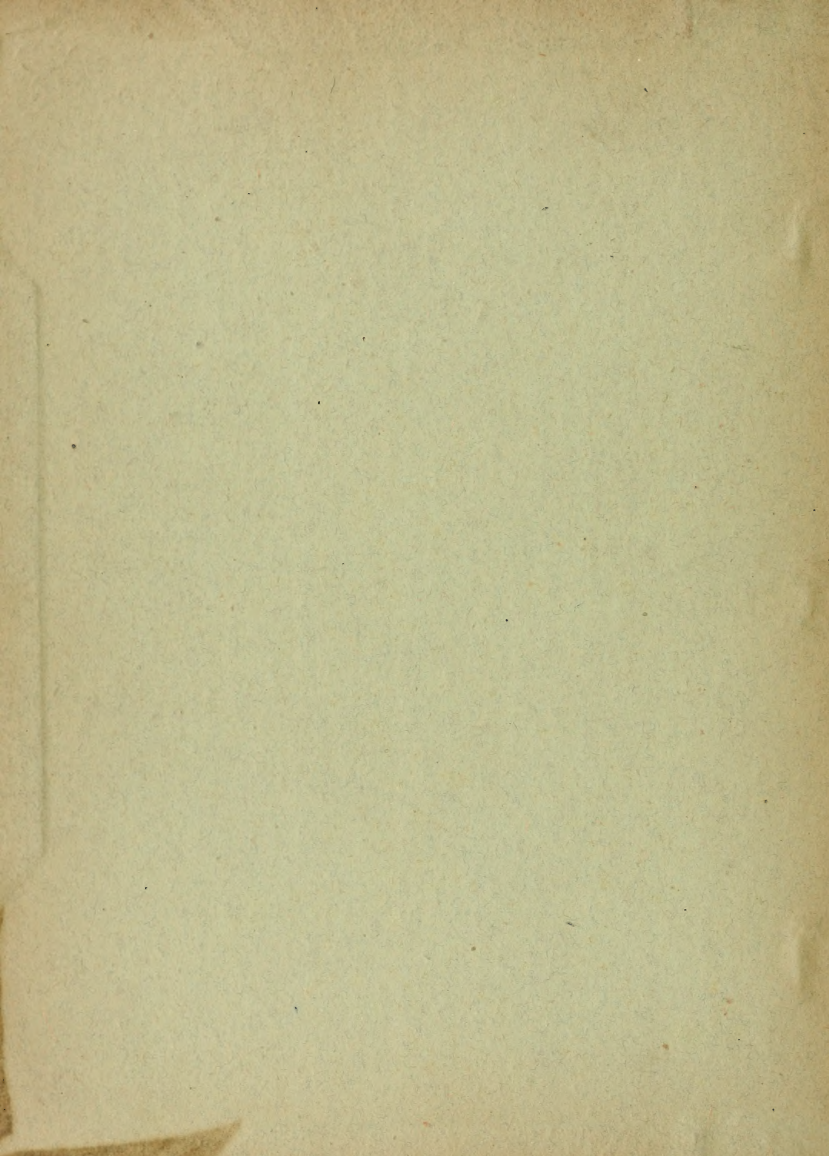


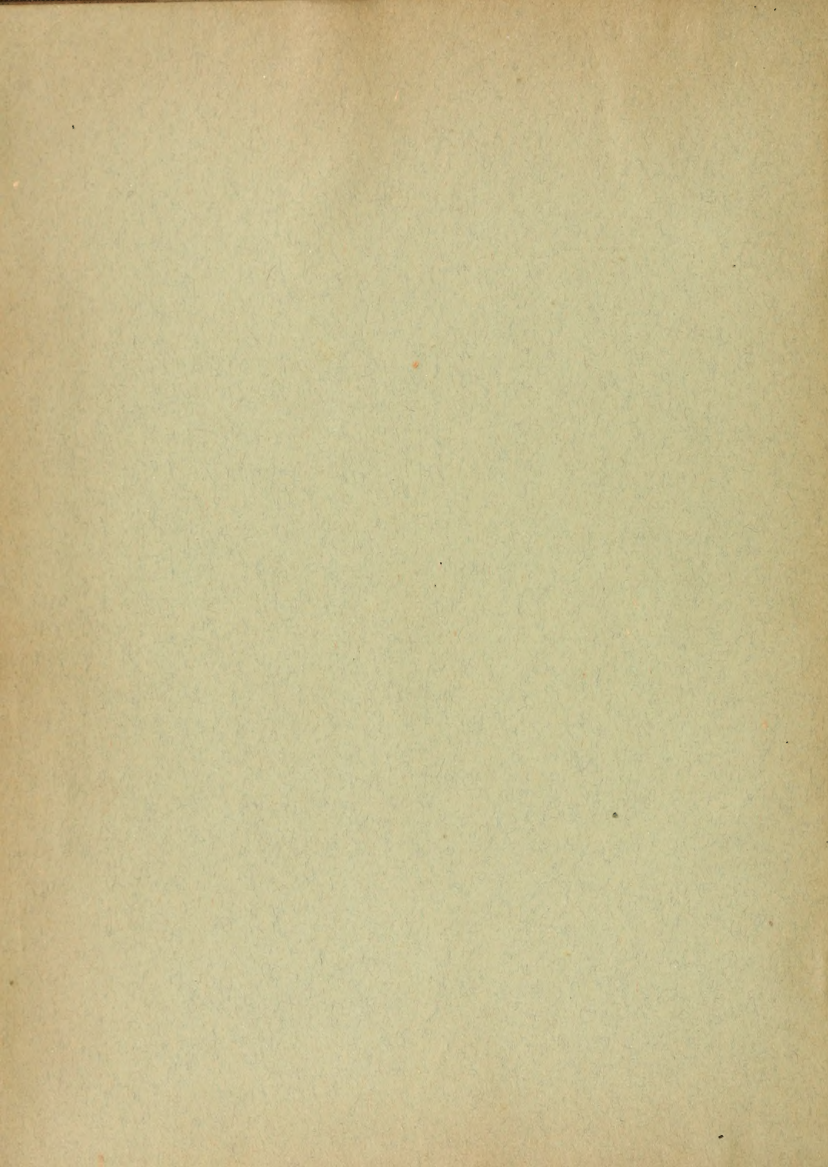
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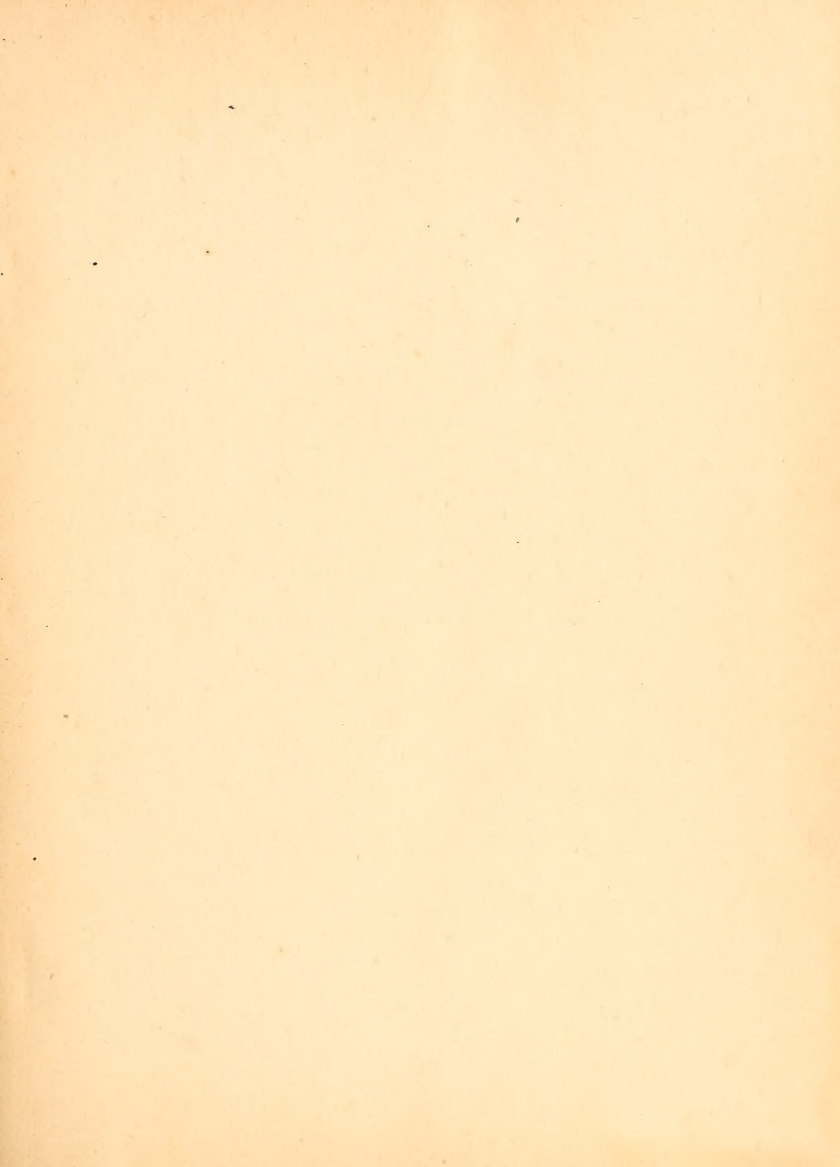












JHU THESIS

Gorrell,

Joseph Hendren

1894

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Received Apr. 27/94  
Accepted May 19/94

Indirect Discourse  
in  
Anglo-Saxon.

Dissertation  
Presented to the Board of University Studies of the Johns Hopkins University  
for the Degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy

by

Joseph Hendren Gorrell





# Abbreviations

A.H.	Aelfric's Homilies	- Thorpe	Buc.	Boethius (Cons. Phil.)	- Fox
And.	Andreas	- Grein	Jul.	St. Juliane	- Thorpe
A.S.C.	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle	- Thorpe	C.P.	Cura Pastoralis	- Sweet
Bede	Eccles. Hist.	- Miller	L.S.	Aelfric's Lives of Saints	- Sweet
Bew.	Beverly	- Heyne	Mat.	Gospel of Matthew	- Sweet
B.H.	Blickling Homilies	- Morris	N.T.	Aelfric's "De Novo Test."	- Grein
Bys.	Byrhtnoth (Bat. Malden)	- Grein	Or.	Aelfric's Oration	- Sweet
<sup>Can</sup> Dan.	<sup>Crist</sup> Daniel (poem)	- Grein	Phoen.	Phoenix	- Grein
<u>Deor</u>	Deor's Lament	- Grein	Prof. Gen.	Aelfric's Prof. to Genesis	- Grein
El.	Elena	- Grein	Rid.	Riddles of Exeter Book	- Thorpe
Ex.	Exodus (poem)	- Grein	S. F.	Sea-Farer	- Grein
Gen.	Genesis (poem)	- Grein	U.T.	Aelfric's "De Vetero Test."	- Grein
Guth.	St. Guthlac	- Thorpe	W.	Wulfstan's Homilies	- Morris
Wid.	Widsið	- Grein	Wand.	Wandering	- Grein





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## Introduction.

The study of indirect discourse in Anglo-Saxon has hitherto received comparatively little attention. In general grammatical studies of isolated Anglo-Saxon writings, the indirect construction has been occasionally discussed; Kuhn and Wahlfrisk in treating of the syntax of certain works of Ælfric have done little more than barely mention the existence of indirect discourse, while Neder has furnished a far more satisfactory account of this construction as found in Beowulf. Such treatments are as a rule of a ~~more~~ sketchy character, and are moreover unsatisfactory owing to the lack of opportunity for the study of linguistic development.

There are however syntactic studies of another kind which possess a far higher degree of merit; these studies treat of certain constructions which play an important part in



Indirect Discourse; the investigations are generally based on a larger amount of reading and the results are much more trustworthy.

Among these, the researches of Holz and Fleischhauer on the Subjunctive, Lüttjens on the Auxiliaries, Matties on the Conditional Sentence, and Smith on Word-Order, are worthy of special commendation, and furnish valuable data for workers along this line. Owing however to the restricted syntactic limits of these investigations, there is frequent disregard for the modifying influences of other indirect constructions, which presents our accepting the results except with a considerable degree of caution.

By a careful examination of all the principal prose and poetical works of Anglo-Saxon I have endeavored to present a complete study of the history and development of Indirect Discourse for this period of our language.

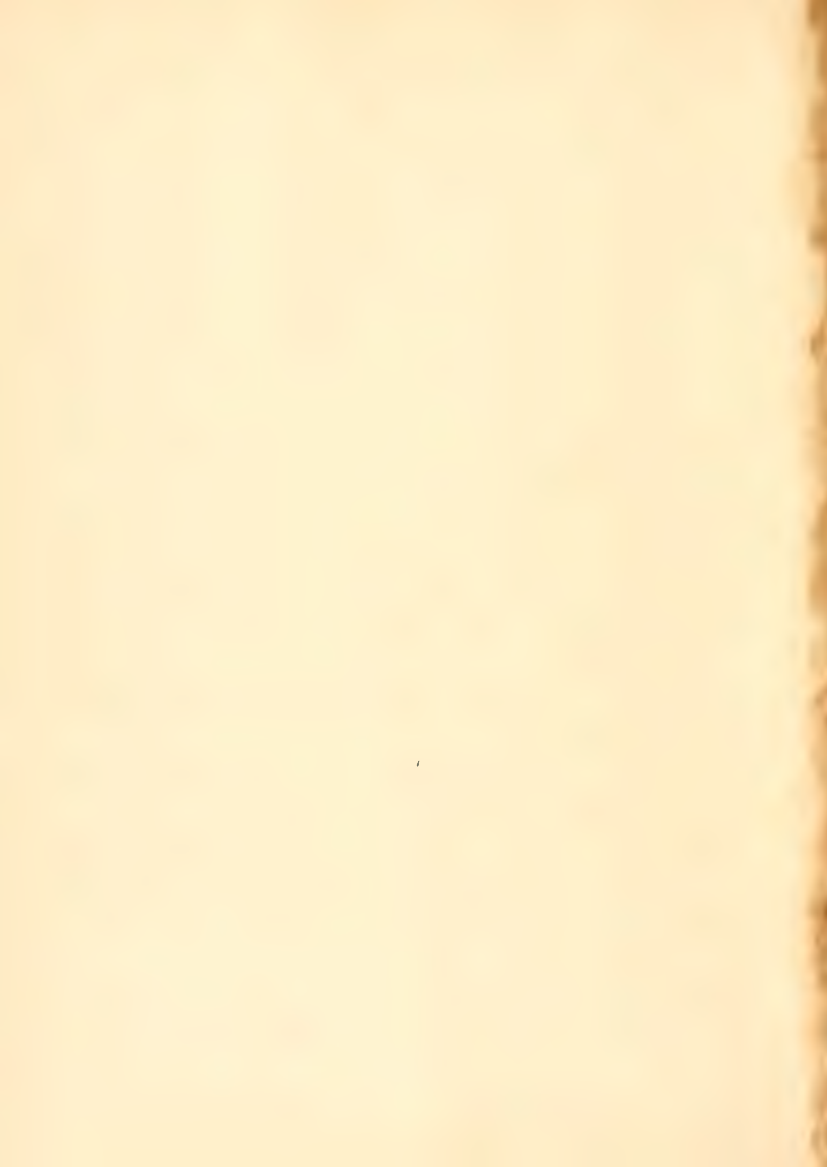




In entering upon a discussion of this sort it is particularly desirable to define the limits proper to the investigation. To take too narrow a view would only yield an imperfect apparatus of facts, and lead to conclusions partly or wholly wrong; on the other hand too comprehensive a treatment would bring foreign elements into the analysis and vitiate results no less irreparably. Schlegel's definition may then be adapted as giving somewhat broad ones to the field of work: "Der Begriff der Deduktion liegt fast in der mittelsten Ausdrucksform; ich verstehe darunter jede Mittheilung der Worte oder Gedanken eines andern, soweit sie nicht genau in derselben Form beizubringen wie dieser sie ausgesprochen hat oder aussprechen würde."<sup>(1)</sup>

In bringing this study <sup>embraces</sup> dependent constructions with verbs of saying, knowing, and perceiving; thinking, knowing, and reasoning; hoping and trusting; of petition and command; teaching and learning; of permission and refusal; doubt and fear; and with those verbs which serve for the simple introduction of a statement. I have also included dependent constructions of

(1) Beispiele "Ueber die Entstehung der abhängigen Rede im alt-hochdeutschen." Paderborn 1877.



ter nouns and adjectives of similar signification, serving as simple introductory particles.

The time cannot be ~~fixed~~ <sup>fixed</sup> when there arose a particular mode of expressing a reported statement otherwise than by giving the exact words of the narrator. Even in the most ancient literary records we still find some traces of a tendency to change a direct into an indirect statement in ordinary discourse. The changes thus undergone are in general fourfold; they consist, first, in bringing into use an introductory word or conjunction; secondly in a change of person; thirdly a change of mood; and fourthly a change in the order of words. Considerable variation in the use of these constructions is observable in the various languages.

According to Belzoni<sup>(2)</sup>, all things point to the fact that in the Sans. & Punic there was no ~~p~~ in construction to denote indirect narration; in the Sanskrit and Punic there is simply the beginning of a change of person; a like feature is to be noticed in the Hebrew. With a higher development of language however, <sup>there</sup> arose a corresponding development in

(2) ibi p. 9.



2  
this construction. The simple syntactic structure of Indirect  
Discourse in Sanskrit consists merely in the introduction  
it after the indirect statement, or before it ~~and connects~~ with  
the verb of saying; This recorded statement <sup>there</sup> is <sup>(3)</sup> ~~carried~~ upon a  
foreign body incorporated in the sentence. In the Greek,  
Latin, and Germanic there is a more advanced stage of syn-  
tactic development; the indirect clause is regarded as  
a distinct member of the sentence organism <sup>(4)</sup>; the change  
of person has been fully accomplished, and the construction  
has certain peculiar features which distinguish it at once from  
the direct statement; even as the use in Greek of *ὅτι* with the  
indic. subjunct., or *ὡς*; the predominant employment in  
Latin of the Accus. and Infinitive, <sup>and the frequent employment in the later language of</sup> ~~or~~ clauses introduced by *quod*,  
*quia* or *quoniam*; and the general occurrence of the substativ  
clause in Germanic introduced by the conjunction (*if, that, but, for*)

Before entering upon the discussion of the construction  
in ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~un~~ <sup>un</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~Saxon~~, it is desirable that a review be made of  
the main features of Indirect Discourse in Greek, Latin,  
and the <sup>several</sup> ~~different~~ Germanic languages.

(3) Bebbuck u. Windisch "Syntaktische Forschungen" I. 52.

(4) *ibid.*





## The Latin.

The following extracts from Schmidt's 'Lateinische Syntax' [from Müller's Handb. vol. II, pp. ] will serve to give a general idea of the use and development of Indirect Discourse in Latin. "The so-called Oratio Obliqua consists in the subordination of the utterance of another to an introductory 'ut cum dicendi', after this <sup>verb</sup> expression of assertion appears in the Acc. with Infinit. Demand and wish is indicated by means of personal forms in the subjunctive accompanied also for the most part by a shifting of tense. These verbs which were capable of receiving an object accusative as well as an object infinitive united both constructions. This construction was very suitable to popular language and held its place even in the romance languages. A precisely similar advance has been made likewise by the related tongues, as the Sanskrit, the Germanic, and the Slavic languages. Even in the classical languages the construction was proceeded far beyond this point. As soon as sentences were joined together, it was seen that the dependent sentence was in many respects similar to an Acc. and Infinit. dependent on the same verbs.



and in the effort to get a close combination of both clauses the dependent clause was likewise put in the Acc. and Infin. By reason of the opposing construction of the acc. with infin. sentences with *quoniam* were suppressed; but they have still kept in the popular language. Classical Latin rejects this construction throughout; but with Livy its presence is unmistakable; it emerges in Silius Latin, and extends itself widely with the decadence of the language, as for example in the Church-Latin and the writings influenced by it; the Romance languages are indebted upon this heritage. In the time following Livy the Indicative came in in force, and with the decadence of the language pressed out the subjunctive more and more.

"In old Latin the Indicative has in great measure held its place in the Indirect Question, i.e. the position of the interrogative sentence to the principal is quite independent, even in the classical period the subjunctive may be acknowledged as the rule in the Indirect Question. It appears certain that in all the writings of the classical time which stand near to the language of the people, the traditional Indicative is in a great



measure to be retained."

As regards the use of quod Krüger says: "By means of the conjunction quod the contents of the substantive sentence are designated as something real. That this conjunction ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> originally the accus. of the relative pronoun is shown in many instances of pre-classic authors." <sup>(5)</sup>

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### The Greek.

The general use of the moods in Indirect Discourse in Greek is thus stated by Krüger <sup>(6)</sup>:-

"The Indicative is demanded in ideal dependent sentences which are joined to a present (not historic) or future, since the thought is to be expressed as a fact, objective fact.

"The Optative appears in the oblique construction regularly only after an historic tense, since the conception is represented as related of the subject of the principal clause.

"Instead of the Optative, the Indicative is also frequent. It is found after an historic tense, since the Greek is particu-

(5) Historische Syntax der Lateinischen Sprache II. 378.

(6) Griechische Sprachlehre I. 282.









don ei and pei or unte with the Indicative.

"The Optative", says Horwath, <sup>(8)</sup> "in sentences with ei, pei, pe is a kind of Potential. The speaker indicates that the contents of the sentence is uncertain (as e.g. after wasjan), or when it contains the assertion or thought of another this is set forth as an <sup>intention</sup> error. Only in a few cases grammatical dependence (like therefore the fact that a f-<sub>i</sub> in assertion, view, observation is announced without regard to its correctness) has required the choice of the Optative. Instances are not to be found where the Optative of the Present followed a Potential in the principal sentence.

"The dependent deliberative question is found quite regularly in the Optative. With other kinds of dependent questions, the Optative is found when the question is dependent on a wish of investigation, doubt, interrogation; yet the Indic. is also found. At times the Optative of the dependent clause appears <sup>to be</sup> caused by the Optative of the principal as, Col. IV. 6.

"Over against constructions with the potential Optative, about forty, there is a larger number, over sixty, with the Indic.

(8) Zacher's Zeitschrift. XIII. 12.



So especially after *utan*, *kunnan*, *gífa*, *hafa*, *þá* comes to pass therefore that we have for the most part, not the grammatical relation of subordination in itself, but the sense of the ruling verb, and conjoined with it the greater or less degree of certainty of the dependent clause, regulates the choice of mood.

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### Old Norse.

The syntax of indirect discourse in Old Norse bears some striking similarities to the Anglo-Saxon constructions. The principal positions are given by Mr. Kock as follows: <sup>(9)</sup> "After verbs or expressions which involve an assertion, the conjunction with the Conjunctive with *at* is found, when the narrator simply gives the contents of a statement in the words of another, but having no reference to the reality of the action described (§33)

"On the other hand *at*-clauses after verbs of saying are put in the Indic. when the narrator wishes to set forth the statement as one whose occurrence is beyond doubt or as a historic fact. (§35) Thus the Indic. is found after verbs or expressions which

(9) "On the Syntax of Conjunction in Old Norse." *Arkiv for Nordisk Filologi*, 1885, 2, 117.



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certain information, knowledge, also such as indicate acquaintance, observation, assurance, understanding, remembrance. (514)

As to the indirect question; in the construction the Conjunction is found after verbs and expressions of proof, advice, caution etc (542); After verbs of investigation (as spyrja, fregna) (543); after verbs of saying there is a variation in use of the Indicative and Indic. (544). In all other instances the Indic. is found in the dependent interrogative clause. Especially frequent is the Indic. in interrogative clauses after verbs which denote information, knowledge, apprehension &c (545)

With regard to the use of moods in clauses dependent on the indirect clause, 'The Conjunction is found likewise in dependent clauses which enter into the composition of a conjunctive clause which is itself dependent on verbs expressing assertion, intention, wish, or on an interrogative dependent clause in the conjunctive (572)

"after a principal clause in past time, the Pres. Indic. is often employed (the tense and mood of Direct Discourse, the person of Indirect); seldom the Pres. Conjunction (the tense of





Direct Discourse, the mood and person of Indirect), there is also seen frequent transition to complete Direct Discourse (Consequently also in person). It is not infrequent that after a verb of saying, at is found indicating the indirect construction, with the following statement however in the direct form. (§ 77) The same irregularity is also to be found at times in the Indirect Question (§ 78)

As to the use of the conjunction My and marks. In at-sentences after expressions of thought and verbs of wish, at is at times omitted; this omission is specially observable in the second and following of several coordinate sentences of this sort, and in those instances they readily assume thereby a more independent form; yet the verb which is usually placed before the subject, in the principal clause, takes in dependent clauses the changed position (§ 26); this construction is found only when the number of coordinate clauses is small; when there is a passage into more extended collations, there is either complete passage into the direct expression, or a leading verb is shoved in at certain intervals.



Dependent clauses in such expressions are in conformity to the  
above mentioned rules placed regularly in the Conjunction; how-  
ever the Indic. is often met with!

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### Old Saxon.

The characteristics of Indirect Discourse in Old Sax-  
on may be gathered from the following extracts from He-  
nrich's "Mori in Heland". § 20. "The Indic. stands in  
the dependent assertive clause after expressions which denote  
objective sensual or mental perception of an action, or which  
simply makes announcement of such an event; <sup>just</sup> as we  
should expect, for the perception of an event has no influence  
upon its reality. § 21. If an event is shown to us not in  
its undoubted existence, but with its reality resting simply  
upon the representation made, the Conjunction is found. Here  
also belong verbs which make known a bare subjective thought  
or fancy. Indirect Discourse has its place especially in the  
representation of the subject; therefore the Subjunctive is here found



The use of mood with seggian is variable; the dependent sentence is ~~sometimes~~ treated as Indicative discourse and the Subjunctive is found; ~~now~~ <sup>sometimes</sup> we find the Indic. since seggian is looked upon simply as a verbum declarandi. After expressions introducing a question, the Subjunctive is found, since the object of the investigation has as such no reality to the questioner; when the Indic. is found, ~~the~~ may be assumed that the interrogative clause has entered only partially into formal dependence, and the Indic. is a reminiscence of the independent sentence. The Indic. is also found in dependent interrogative sentences, after verbs which make known a perception, for perception is passive only when an objective reality is present. Therefore the mood here answers to that in the dependent assertive sentence. How little the language has found a bare external necessity to a pure mechanical subordination is proved more forcibly by the fact that very often a portion of Indicative discourse becomes detached and independent. Clauses dependent on dependent assertive sentences in the Subjunctive are also in the Subjunctive, since the nature of their reality



stands on the same plane as that of the sentence upon which they depend."

### Old High German

Erdmann [*Die Sprache Ostfrankens*] makes the following statements with regard to this construction in Old High German. §308: "In determining the mood in Indirect Discourse in Old High German two factors are at work, which stand in mutual relation, viz. in the first place, the close or free personal dependence of the sentence on the principal verb, second the more or less definitive represented reality of the event recorded by the dependent sentence. The first, the degree of dependence is chiefly determined by the degree of influence which is attached by the thinking, active, subject to the perceived event; the sentence is more free when the verb expresses simply a summary of the accomplished event in the spirit of the subject; <sup>it is</sup> more closely joined to the verb and dependent upon it, when it represents the influence of the subject upon the object perceived, and ~~an expression~~ <sup>an expression</sup> of the same by means





of confession, judgment, conclusion. In the first case the Indic. is more frequent, in the second the Subjunctive; the Indic. almost exclusively after verbs of objective perception, the Subjunctive however after subjective verbs."

§309. Besides the ground of dependence of the sentence on the verb, the quality of the contents of the Latin discourse comes into consideration for the determination of mood, according to whether it is represented by the author and received by the hearer or reader as sure and real (Indic.) or uncertain and uncertain (Subjunctive)."

In sentences introduced by the indefinite particles or quia, the Subjunctive is in the whole prevalent on account of the uncertainty indicated in them, although it is not so in Latin the exclusive usage; after quia it stands in almost all cases; after indefinite particles it is more frequent than after quod in the same verses and under like conditions; it is most rare after ut, where the mood is after the Indic. serving to denote an event that has really taken place." In the meaning of several verbs there lies



a hint as to the truth or falsity of the event; so that the Subjunctive is found after haven, the compounds of heyon, all verbs of interrogation or investigation containing an element of uncertainty, negative words in which the negation rests upon the reality of the dependent clause; the Indicative is everywhere found when the dependent clause is to be expressed as an undoubted fact."

§.308. An external means of causing the event to appear independent consists in pointing to it by means of a pronoun (as they {3}). After such pronouns the Indicative is generally the common mood. Often after a word of thinking or saying an unconscious Indicative follows; in those cases both clauses are independent of each other, but in others the Indicative clauses without conjunction are so closely united to verbs of saying, that they are to be regarded as sentences dependent on them."

"There are frequent instances of passage from Indicative to Direct Discourse; especially frequent is the passage from an independent subjunctive sentence of the third person to the independent narration:



## The Subjunct Declarative Sentence.

The dependent sentence in subjunct discourse has the formative function of either the subject or object of the principal verb; as subject it is to be found with verbs of seeming or happening, and with the gerundial or passive forms of verbs of saying and thinking. Its use as direct object is far more frequent and is found after all transitive verbs introducing Subjunct Discourse.

The dependent clause is introduced generally by the conjunction that; the conjunction was originally a demonstrative pronoun denoting the minor object of the principal sentence; the relation of minor object came gradually to be sustained to the subordinate clause, and hence that was regarded as the common property of both clauses; this common relation thus sustained to both clauses caused it to be used as the natural means of connection, and finally it moved over into the subordinate clause. <sup>(10)</sup> Reference to a following subordinate clause by means of a demonstrative word is a common feature in Indo-Germanic languages. <sup>(11)</sup> There are abundant evidences of it in Anglo-Saxon, where use is made not only of the demonstrative that but also of þes and hit. I may here note a few

(10). Erdmann Syntax 1875 § 97-98. against this view is Klinghardt;

Zacher's Zeitschrift. III. 127 ff. 289 ff.

(11). Anglia XI 489.



[illegible]





18. "paet þu þætt or ðu þæt God is full afre fullfremmednesse".  
So 142.5, 25; 148.8; 158.214; Mark II.8. "þa se læraend þæt h  
monað þæt hi seon betwux him þætum; Luke I.58. "þæt ge  
lifað þæt ænig he mid deaðe ne myd wile man secan";  
Lucas. 27. "se þæt ge þære þæt þis is hold word"; 77; þonne  
magan þæt mæltunde þæt he fritteges manna megnocast  
læbbe", so 535, 633, 751, 943, 1498, 1592, 1701, 2801, 2714 &c.  
L.S. 532, 735; W. 206, 284; Gen. 238, 5; Dan 316; Jud. 238;  
Cr. 51; Byn. 5; Ruth. 291; Job. 270, 6; Rnd. 429; Ec. 251;  
S.L. 35; Wrd. 131. Occasionally the demonstrative is found  
pointing to a preceding subordinate clause, as John 9.25 "Eif he  
sygful is þæt ic weat". A strengthened form þætān is seen  
in Bar. 146.8, and þæt as the object of a preposition in Cr.P. 438.1.  
"yfeke þæt hu man ænne segdan seyle". W. 280.17. The  
oblique cases of the demonstrative are also met with, especially the  
Gen. 21 Roel. 120.24 "he mæg næenne man fæs twegen fette  
annecd is to weorpan"; Cr.P. 55.17, "forgeard fres hu hine man  
seyle hergan". Likewise Roel. 66.28; 160.11; 208.19; 226.14; (234,  
31; 214.25; 244.20; Lk. 277. There are occasional examples of



the Instrumental as Boe. 104, 1. "Dy ic coundrige forþer hi gilpan  
sweltes answares".

The use of hit is by no means so general. Examples are Boe.  
72, 32, "þe hit witan þæt his him þeowiað." 90, 14; 220, 20;  
Cr. 194, 4, "siwa hit mon ongytan mehte hu hi ofgyldede anson"  
220, 93; 232, 17; As. C. 55, 27, "ic hit wille þæt hit on ealle  
wite beo". 220, 8, 36, "ic hit freo þæt nan biscof ne have þær  
nane thære"; (286, C. 303) | 253, 8, 9; Boe. 72, 32 "þe hit witan  
þæt hit him þeowiað"; John 5, 15, "cyððe hit þann inðean  
þæt hit wære se hælend; 18, 37; Boe. 1672, "Se hit þe  
þære geðeð þæt þe se Hæleð meowc wergan W. 22, 1.  
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The use of þis is comparatively rare. AN. I., 1. "Hæleð  
þis þære þæt se ænmihtiga ðenra man ne weað to syl-  
gienne", so. W. 206, 7; Cr. 1116; Boe. 254, 22.

Remark. — One has only to read these examples to feel  
that this construction serves a stylistic purpose in empha-  
sizing the indirect statement or question. Further confirma-  
tion of this is the fact that it is to be found for the most part  
with verbs of direct perception or of simple statement, where the







## The Use of paet.

The general laws regulating the use of paet in direct discourse may be stated as follows.

1. The simple dependent clause is generally preceded by paet, as C.P. 39.24. "se se wende paet he wære ofer ealle oðer men". When the subordinate clause consists of several coordinate clauses, paet is generally found only before the first clause as A.H.L. 75.29. "betwe paet nisht we cyðdon to þam reðan cyninge Herode ær þa he oðerne weg hine forcyðdon, and seon to heora cðole becomen". But when the contents of the several clauses are to be contrasted or each one is to be distinctly emphasized, paet is <sup>generally</sup> ~~repeated~~ used before each clause. as A.H.L. 274.10. "betwe him paet he of þære tyng Hæmraðen ne gæstige ær paet he fram on biddaðes his dædne beþates; 512.26. "He wære he his gæstgum paet he on biddaman eðð wære ær paet he heaðen biddan eððra unweardlignesse"; J.P.M. 17.15. "He wære ic þe paet þu he se gne of me ðæn weard ær paet þu he geþeode of gfele". C.P. 17.32 "Wægiten sære paet he geþeode of Hæfen, paet he wære on dæss on efferen





dagum and nyftum, paeth paeth scif was ealne weg ymende  
under sege"; from 7128. we find it with paeth in two lines  
"I paeth ic me gegeo". In No. 144117, there are two separate  
and distinct statements, first with reference to God; then con-  
cerning his attributes; the conjunction is used before each clause.  
"Ic onfiteð ðæt paeth ðæt siððan bið untodæmedlic -  
and paeth his god and siððan geasap him æðelwisa  
ne com ær wea siððan on him selfam". In No. 242.  
31, three distinct promises are recorded. "gehað gehæth  
paeth ær ic wille lifan in æðelwisa lifigam 7 nafige to  
ealrað himorfam and paeth æðelwisa ealrað aine sater  
æðelge. 7 paeth æðelwisa wecan infæste" [I wish totum quia  
perpetuus vivere existit, quia psalterium totum decantaret  
et quia iuvans transiret]. Wulfstan employs this device  
very effectively in emphasizing his statements as. e. g.,  
17. 11. 9. "Ic geþencum paeth is paeth hy siððan geþeafan  
æðelwisa in eadon, and paeth hy eodes æðelwisa geð  
þin, and paeth hi godaundan eadwisa hyran and eodes  
ealrað fyllgan, and paeth hi eodes eadwisa eadwisa eadwisa



and weortfan, and þæt hi oðrum mannum unsiht ne  
beoðan." A like usage is found when a contrast is to be  
made between a true and a false statement, as UH. II. 41, 11, 18,  
and also to keep up the feeling for indirect construction when  
the second subordinate clause is preceded by a weddipping phrase  
or clause, as line 212, 4, 'Cyfað þæt he was aliced of  
lichamen and þær æfter of honoreð þæt he was lich-  
omen ongyrod.' Other examples of this construction are  
UH. II. 414, 5; 434, 3; 466, 1; 486, 25; BH 119, 25; line 102, 20;  
135, 7; 200, 19.

The conjunction is employed to mark off distinct groups  
of clauses as John 6, 22, 'Seo marim, 30 yæst þæt þær was  
biten an scep, þæt ær hæleð ne cove an scep mid his  
lornung-nyctam ac his eorningnyctas 2 yfe ana forð'.  
John 13, 3, 'He wiste þæt þær wære ealle þing on his  
hæleð, and þæt he cove of þære ana ȝif to Gode'; line.  
122, 22, 'miht þe onȝiten þæt þa godan bið sinne  
wealdende and þa ȝifæn wealdat menne menrað, and þæt  
þa onȝifas ne bið ne ȝifæn biten þeinge me þa onȝifas



naefre ne best unwitodne'.

2. in Complex dependent sentences, where the main clause of the dependent sentence is preceded by a subordinate clause, there are three possible positions of þaek:—a. þaek before the subordinate clause of the dependent sentence; b. þaek between the subordinate and main clauses. c. þaek expressed before the subordinate clause and repeated after it immediately before the main clause. It is not possible to state any universal usage, but the following observations may be noted:—

Position a is naturally of frequent occurrence, as following directly the construction in the simple dependent sentence. e.g. *Cip. 84.5*. 'Sænat þaek soð þaek ðæs sacerdes and ðæs ðeowforan mæge sicc gubð ðæs heofolican lifan'; 217.19. 'writen is þaete æl man se ðe he mæg his tungan gesealdan, sicc geseald sefre byrig'. This position is specially frequent when the subordinate clause is adjectival.

But there are two tendencies at work against the use of position a, especially if the preceding subordinate clause is adjectival; first, the juxtaposition of two conjunctions (þaek



and the adversative conjunction); secondly, the confusion of construction caused by the presence of a long subordinate clause between the conjunction and the main clause of the dependent sentence. The first difficulty is occasionally avoided by expressing the subject of the dependent clause immediately after þær and referring to it by the personal pronoun, thus retaining position a, as C.P. 385.19. "Hic is ávntan on þam goðsþóte þætte we þræsse þa he was tenifecian te, wæde waefan his meda". But a far more frequent device is the use of position b by placing þær after the subordinate clause, as, C.P. 233.16. "Eam aefostepum is to e ganne, yf he sylleð healdan wit eam aefste, þær he weofað becomde"; 423.30. "þær he se wener, ðeah he ðis digne fæderum þær he ðod him fæste"; 443.11. "he wæde, ætðen he ongeten ðeom wæðan wæsse, þær he wæron geafode". Similarly, C.P. 135.25; 231.10; 253.8; 263.14; 271.18; 273.20; 349.18; 357.22; 369.22; 377.1; ~~397.24~~; 397.10; 406.31; 408.16; 418.32; 425.1; ~~445.3~~; 457.26; 459.22; 461.20.19; 210.15; 266.9; L.S. 6.74; 136.311; N.H.









"het was yeminclic pech, yif comig an in man celd h' op de,  
pech men swaete nide stincken of terpian". BB. 49/15. "Dik  
 ten comst tot hien pech sijn droefte sijn he on verdan se.  
 binnē, pech se wære oer niefonnen gebunden". 68. 16; "sag"  
 is pech se ideo witermaende pe him w'e da syne lende,  
pech se si moete oft nide neygen witem wihman". Other  
 instances of position  $\subseteq$  are CeP. 143.1; 204.13; 220.18;  
 222.5; 235.10; 237.14; 301.15, 16; 349.6; 355.6; 369.1;  
 387.16; 2A, ~~622~~; 49.7; 125.13; ~~127.5~~; Or. 56.24; ~~270.1~~;  
12d. 30.24; 34.13; 136.17; 144.24; 194.33, Ud. 1.221.8.14;  
 313.2.14; 331.2.11; Wt. 1.60.26; 114.26; 224.31; 340.23;  
 370.16; 440.21; 498.15; Bot. 102.24; 138.21; 142.6; 148,  
 34, 164.24; Mat. 5.28; 19.28. A similar construction  
 with he is found in CeP. 16.7, 'gesaght he p'om n'ummen  
 pe him meegen & wroft wroft, he him s'az twilken  
 s'akind aefter daem meegen da costunga'.

Rem. 1. In CeP. position  $\subseteq$  is more generally employed  
 while a and b are of about equal occurrence; in Or.  
 there is a slight preponderance of b over  $\subseteq$  while a is



comparatively rare; in BH, there is a decided fondness for position c, while a is very rare, except where the following main clause of the dependent sentence is inverted by the use of þenne or þa as 33.21; 27.22. Ulfisc has more instances of position c, though his employment of this construction is about coextensive with that of a. Both have position b greatly preponderates as it does also in Boe. Oldstan does not seem to display special fondness for any one construction, though occurrences of a are most numerous. Anglo-Saxon poetry does not furnish a sufficient number of examples to justify any definite conclusions. On the whole then position b is much frequently employed; it is easy to account for this, for this construction avoids on the one hand the lack of clearness arising from the separation of the conjunction and the main clause of the dependent sentence, an obvious result of the use of position a; and, on the other hand, is free from the awkward and laboring construction by ~~means~~ <sup>reason</sup> of the proximity of interclausal particles and necessary repetition, as seen in position c.



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The use of these constructions varies in a great degree with the length and character of the subordinate clause. Position c is found when the clause is excessively long, especially if it be adjectival in its nature; from this construction adverbial clauses are generally and correlative clauses (having already a double sein) ~~are~~ totally excluded. Adjectival clauses are also numerous with position a, while position b is generally employed in the indirect conditional sentence.

Rem. 2. The above mentioned characteristics are also observed, though less marked, when the complex dependent sentence is the second or third of a number of coordinate clauses, as. E.g. Cth. 266.9. "he forthat past men aennum cristum men he abryge I gif aennum cristen gefite, past so þonne were beforan him gefaenod"; L.S. 136.110. "þa curoð ðis mættas past he ætllum gefmiltsoðe, and þam eallum for geafe x and gif he ðisæne befypte past, he him past forgifeð."

Rem. 3. It occasionally happens that the writer after commencing the main clause of the indirect statement, introduces a subordinate clause, and by so doing apparently for.





gets the original construction, continuing the main clause  
 in an entirely different manner, as e.g., C.P. 37717, "he  
 wasen geþencean, gif hiere ge lare bið and ðenne þu  
 his slawe geþencead and forwerd þu ðe his helpe,  
 þu me wile we ~~awerpan~~ þu ðe we geuag ryðlice his word  
 deaðes seging." 383128. "he wasen geþencean þa þu ge  
 biðdas, gif hi aer wiliað, þahte is witunig hi geuic  
rað ðe hi aer uþaheft" B.H. 125.27, "Brihter wolde  
 þa þa me þe þu ðer mid geleafan comen ðe þa þe  
ægan ad æ we uore up to heafenum and to loci-  
anne". A.H. 502.29, "wite þu geuiclice þa me ðe  
 mid his ægare ðan ofseton uere þa hit is mid mi-  
nim willan gedon." [B.H. 122.8. "is to geþencenne þa  
 þa fið þing þe we geuic spræcon þa hit is call an  
 þing, ðenne hi gegeaderode ~~þa~~"]. A.S.L. 221, E.17, "ðe ty-  
 fe þa call þa þing þe ðer is gifen x x þa wille ie þu  
hit stande".<sup>7</sup>

Rem. 4. In the foregoing discussion no attempt has  
 been made to lay down any absolute rule for the use of the

somewhat similar B.H. 121.5, "ðe we geuic þa ðe ðe  
 þa þe Brihten in ðe geuic, ætly, þa we geuic þa þe þe  
 and ðe, ðe we geuic þe we geuic".



conjunction; Such cannot be done; the construction depends in great measure upon the effect and rhetorical effect sought for by the writer.

### Omission of ~~fact~~.

The omission of the conjunction is not of infrequent occurrence in Anglo-Saxon. The discussion of this construction must proceed in two ways, according as the omission is found in the complex indirect sentence ~~when~~ the subordinate clause precedes, or in the simple indirect sentence.

1. Notice has already been directed to the fact that Anglo-Saxon feeling is against the excessive massing of conjunctive and adverbial particles. The establishment of position b is an effect of the operation of this principle. The language has even taken a further step in simplifying the construction and omitting the conjunction entirely. The frequent instances of this omission after governing verbs of all kinds leads us to regard this usage not as mere juxtaposition but as a regular variety of the indirect construction. Some examples.



may be noted, B.H. 2419, "gedenken we oec, gif oec nysten  
waren to barenen, ponne onsege he sine"; C.P. 383.31. "pact  
hi gedennen, gif men sin oec, ponne se hienot he no wille  
ar henge"; Bde 174.24. "Ic wat, gif se wren gecorede he ponne  
geestelich pua. A.H.T. 134.13. God beoed pact oec wif seculde  
gebeden, and, gif haeten cild ware, ponne seculde heo forhelpan"  
Bde 134.18. "Ic wat, gif ure goda aenige mihte haefden, ponne  
walden he me sin fulfurnian". Bde. 1104. "him sin gepesfor  
wes, gif se godesa henge ponne mordenles mynligend ware,  
ponne hit seculde oec sefulden seculde". Lichwite Bde. 142.13:  
210.18; 216.20; A.H.C. 358.2.36; C.P. 311.14; also without  
the usual ponne Bde. 20.17. "wite þu gif þu þine agne wolan  
baeron, se mihtot þu he forloren"; C.P. 407.22. "pact  
hi witan sin sin he on him stede gestodad sin him more  
geseah to Egeot." so Bde. 204.15. In this construction the  
correlative sentence with pa - pa is also frequent as Bde 162.  
21. "segead me þa ðe sind bi seofas he se þa wæs him mid  
ed þu bi seof." Similarly Mat. 7.28; 9.20; 13.53; or with  
with the second pa as Mark. 2.23, "Eft wæs gecoreð þu he



þarh acceras wæs, his leorning-cnihtas ongunnon þa eare  
 þenceigan." so Mat. 11.1. Other instances of this omission are  
 seen in ~~þat~~<sup>þa</sup>; Boo. 204.15; 134.20; 142.13; RH. 29.4.  
 It is worthy of notice that the omission of the conjunction is spec-  
 ially frequent after verbs of perception or simple statement; in  
 such cases the subordinating force of the leading verb appears in  
 general to be somewhat weaker than with other kinds of verbs,  
 thus favouring the omission of the connective particles with uitan  
þene 134.18; Boo. 34.11; 174.24; 210.8; origitan Boo. 56.7;  
þenno-þan. Mat. 7.28, 7.29; 11.1; 13.53; Mark. 2.24<sup>3</sup>; Luke.  
1.41; 8.22.

2. Of simple dependent sentences with no conjunction  
 expressed there are two classes:—

a. The connection of the dependent sentence with the governing  
 verb is comparatively close and the changed mood and tense  
 indicate genuine indirect discourse as Boo. 52.27. ðu ge  
þenno þenno ic wite 20 þat ic on mōrþste þing" 126.14.  
"ge ferdan þat ic cwide sic 20 wite godaþp". Boo. 2940.  
"Cunet he wolde on mōrgene naccas se gær getan wolde"





799, "hē þær he witeþ & þær æghwæðr geðella nan gyltan nāde".  
 L.S. 72.373, "cweð he wille wiðsæcan his criste."; Boe 200.28.  
 2ægeð he hit geþyde fram þære seofon Aldan mæsseþroste"; Boe.  
 Dan. 426; Gen. 276; Ant. 1110; Ec. 9~~44~~, 80.  
 12.22. "ic wæc alic cweðþ fram Gode cweð". 80. Boe. 199; 181<sub>X</sub>  
 BH, 13.10. "wene we æg þis se ðe we wæden." Boe. 4031; 98.23.  
 Here we may also include such genuine constructions as. Boe (c)  
 100.10. "ic wæc þeah þu wene" ["perhaps you may think"] 80.224.  
 26. In a few instances the verb of saying is thrust in  
 parenthetically after an important member of the sentence but  
 still retains its power of changing the mood of the following verb.  
 as. Cb. 423.19. "ðis, he cweð, wære on his lincum"; 387.  
 11. "ðis winestre hand Godes, he cweð, wære under his  
 heafde". similarly Boe. 82.27.

L. In many cases however the connection is looser;  
 the true direct form is found after the governing verb and  
 the construction may be regarded as mere juxtaposition;  
 the introduction of the leading verb serves merely to make  
 known the person who speaks, thinks, commands. <sup>(12)</sup> This  
 is specially frequent after wænan and verbs of motion or command.

<sup>12</sup> Hatz. Subjunctive mood §4.2; Erdmann "Sprache d'Engl." I. §311.



as. A.H.L. 378.4 "Ic wene wit sind oferwidde". John 21. 25.  
 "Ic wene we mihte þes middaneard þa þec befor" the omis-  
 sion after wenean is frequent in all periods of the language as  
 Home 826. "ic' wene hit is Sigorn that ic here". akin to this  
 is the parenthetical expression 'þes ic wen habbe' Benw. 385. 3001. &  
 - B.H. 71. 24. "Cwaet se goðspelle Hæleand com epp dagum  
 ær eastmum to Bethania; A.H.L. 446. 13. "ic beddeow þlis.  
 seht on þære tîc". Lichwite 332. 12; 434. 13 Ic halsige þe  
 ælbin hwaðerwege færa tintropend. so W.C. 36. & 32; ~~W.C.~~  
~~678~~; Cr. 238.

### Use of past in Paratactic Constructions

German direct discourse following the conjunction is  
 not so frequent as the opposite construction considered in  
 the preceding section; almost all the examples are found  
 in the Gospels and Heig's writings. The usage in the Ger-  
 man is due to the Greek construction of ὅτι with indicative which  
 in turn was rendered in the Latin version and subsequently  
 in the Anglo-Saxon. <sup>(13)</sup> Mark 10. 32. "On gann þu seogan þa þe

<sup>13</sup> Mätzner - Engl. Gram. II. 2 p. 406; Koch Engl. Gram. 404 & 4;  
 Am. Journal Phil. V. 221.



he an aeligat to hiemusalem and mannes sunu bið geseald ði  
[cepit illis dicere quia ascendimus in hierosolimam et filius ho-  
minis traditur.] Similarly Matt. 7.23; 26.29; Luke 7.16; 22.61;  
24.17; John 4.39; ~~4.41~~; 6.14; 10.36; 11.40 etc. In a few instances as  
Matt. 27.11, "þa cwað æc hæleud þaþ þu segest" [dixit ei iesus  
tu dicis] the conjunction not found in Latin is inserted in Anglo-  
Saxon very probably by analogy to the frequent other instances taking  
this construction.

Aelfric shows a special fondness for the use of this construc-  
tion, as ATH. 162.22 "Cniht cwað þaþ æc wif is swiðe eom-  
7,eticoł"; 166.19. "hit is awriten þaþ englum is beboðen" etc.  
174.4, "hit is awriten on þære ealdan æc þaþ nan man ne  
seal ðære geboðan" etc. 236.35. "Swa cniht cwað þaþ nan man  
ne wifað, ne wif ne secgað, ne ðeame ne bið geþeame";  
360.31, "Aurak æc witega Isaias þaþ he is steorra slypi-  
geardes on wealde"; 456.21. "cwað þaþ God geseað and beurnigst  
ælcne"; 510.15. "he cwað þaþ englas bið to þenig gestum  
fram ðære him wære"; Liken etc. ATH. 246.20; 250.24;  
344.31; L.S. 356.62; 398.238. The reason for Aelfric's use of



this construction is to be found in the effort to strengthen the style  
 by preserving well-known scriptural quotations in their original  
 form; it is to be noticed that the occurrences of this construction  
 in Helfric's writings are almost exclusively in biblical references;  
 as the clause introduced by þa is almost universal in such  
 connections the translator would naturally employ it here, but  
 instead of weakening the force of the quotation by changing it  
 to the usual indirect form, he drives home the familiar  
 unaltered text to the hearts of his hearers. A good example  
 of this adherence to the letter of scriptures is seen in the curious  
 use of and þa in A.H. 1. 588, 25. "and he on ær his þrow-  
 unge as þrowunge and þa he wolde on þam driten  
 dæge of deaðe arisan"; this construction is due to the quota-  
 tion here in the indirect form of the entire last part of the pro-  
 phesy. "dicens quia oportet filium hominis tradi in manus  
 hominum peccatorum et crucifigi et die tertio resurrex-";  
 a like usage is found in Luke 22. 37 taken directly from the Latin.  
 "ȝif weoll þu ȝefyllen þa þe we awriten is and þa we wuld  
 nihtwæran ȝe healden" "Quod scriptum est oportet impleri in





me et quod cum iniustus deputatus est.]

In this connection may be mentioned the Anglo-Saxon preservation of the conjunction in the indirect relative sentence when the relative pronoun precedes the governing verb; in the Modern English idiom the conjunction is universally omitted. Bos. 26.<sup>25</sup> "þe ic ær wære þæt ðær secodon," Bos. 280.1. "he wære þæt he his troðen ænne csecas; Gen 204.3. "para þe he wiste þæt meante wel ærþeðle on fyrd wegan þære linc". Similarly Bos. 20.18; 78.4; 190.27; 192.25; 196.17; 240.13; ~~Bos. 280.1~~; 408.16; 452.1; W. 19.1. The same construction is also seen

after an introductory interrogative, as Bos. 110.31. "Hu wile we weneþ þu þæt hi secgað hestan?" There are however sporadic instances where the conjunction is omitted; as Bos. 192.11 "þe we cundad ðe secad"; 182.8. "þe ic sege ðe anniatig.

After a certain class of verbs such as those of thinking and seeming there are occasional examples of the use of the adverbial particle seðra instead of the usual conjunction þæt. as L.S. 430.6<sup>5</sup> "Geseaf ðær geðadht seðra he geworðen mihte". so L.S. 448.126; 5<sup>3</sup> 826; 472.70<sup>3</sup>, 304.100; W. 148.12, 213



1444. he leten saire in on apon sepon, as 526.63<sup>4</sup>. 6HII.  
 10418. for he wroth saire for pimen cildum hit ofpige.";  
 213 513. 513. "forthe saire here in with wroth." Except with  
 verbs; this is an example of this construction as very rare; as Luke  
 16.1. "se wroth wid him forwroth saire he his god forpille."  
 [Quasi dissipatione h. bona (species)] When however the conjunction  
 is to be repeated the second form is taken by the usual for as 213.  
 442.93. "loose pimen saire, call for unlesse for the for  
 hi elle actgardere oncroadon."

In a very few instances temporal conjunctions are found  
 in place of the usual for as 6HII 400.25. "se yoseph for se  
 Iste alyste of his create and come to pimen for." In both this  
 and the preceding construction it is more than probable that saire  
 and for are really more than simple substitutions for for.  
~~but~~ exercise their own peculiar functions.

In the following examples however there seems to  
 be a direct substitution of for for for and for for for.  
 144. 213. 113. "while for se seunga (what as for se)." 50  
 243. 17; 247.3; ~~247.3~~. 243. 14 "yoseph forthe was with."



own and locus minus hiepfes equal yome gae; L.S. 166.27.  
Dere sun is yomade from pa pe dyllie were loppot  
in ipehat hi godes mee. In the common relation with  
Sam pe (for and that) pe itself seems to take the place of  
the conjunction, as L.S. 270.118. "wid Sam pe he libban wold  
gif men him pæs gedafian wold".

In many cases the Indirect Discourse depends on a  
preceding substantive; the relation subsisting between these is  
of two kinds — (1) the substantive is really the governing word  
on which the indirect sentence is in close dependence,  
or (2) there is a more remote relation, apposition of the dependent  
sentence to the preceding substantive on the work in the prin-  
cipal sentence has two objects, the substantive and the sub-  
ordinate sentence.

1. In constructions of this kind the substantives are  
for the most part either verb-forming nouns or those  
derived from verbs, and hence take the same regimen  
as their corresponding verbs. Such are, loves, wishes, believes



hlysa, sa & hawn, cyre, monny, u, lla, law, goleaga,  
hrowa, geworkit, andware, sprowe, bebod, hena, heno,  
twynging &c. A few examples will illustrate this construction.  
C.P. 61.2, "Be unben þare hlysa habban þæt he unwise  
sion"; 73.17, "hit is unben þæt se ne unwise oðer ne  
regeles of a ðe man"; 101.16, "To hene þæt he oðr wode his  
wife þare getraðim"; 179.6, "þæt is se cwide hu men þæt  
þæt he fæste þæu cegnen"; Or. 104.27, "an þæu æðroþan þæt  
he æm se ðe God þæu æðs to þæu ægum lunde; 184.  
26, "he cneall foræth þa ænigwe þæt he se cneall wile  
læ"; A.H. I. 212.11, "æðerwe ðan hæfð ænigwe cyre ðan ðe  
he wile færian ðe fæw willan"; 232.18, "Be bod þæt we  
weon lufian God and men"; See also u C.P. 77.1; 213.  
23; ~~27.1~~; A.H. 41.14; John 8.17; Or. 182.25; hæw 14.1; hæw  
C.P. 101.6; 197.21; A.H. 7.16; Or. 138.31; 204.8; ~~hæw~~ 16.20.  
hæw, C.P. 149.8; bebod Boe. 246.31; John 13.34; 15.12.  
twynging, two, Boe 34.26; 114.2; ~~224.31~~, geðafa Sol. 136.1;  
142.6; 156.13; 146.16; spæce, John 15.28; 19.9. —  
gæwines C.P. 165.13; u C.P. 218.13; hæw C.P. 46.1; gæwines









seen from across the river Hongkong yabon haefan". But  
though the connection between the subordinate and the dependent  
sentence is extremely slight, as Ch. 47, "pach we moore  
mildan we wodon haer pach a lige tne behold unde;  
similarly Ch. 672. The clause and is sometimes inter-  
posed between the two expressions as L.S. 422, 128. "his son fac-  
na and the he was abrid". Bode 176. 1. 4fla + we J  
pach; N.T. 1519, "is daeda and the".

After a preceding hwaak or a comparative expression, the  
subordinate clause is not in direct dependence on the lead-  
ing verb or in close connection with what is here the pronominal  
object, but with the introduction of buton, as A.H. 484, 13.  
"hwaak wille we saw swid for seegan buton pach Marin word  
yemmen up to haefan we?" Similarly 46, 12; 466, 15.  
Bode 104, 10. "hwaak wille we saw swid for buton pach we  
gawedans man many witan" as 104, 15. L.S. 514, 441.  
"the man after peng up to buton pach dooms hole haer ge-  
cepen", as 516, 470; 528, 648. Occasionally the conjunction  
is omitted after buton, as Bode 214, 6. "we saw swid for seegan



Dusun buton hit wasa sara polyoje; and the position in-  
struction in L.S. 456.236. "kyste buton hi sungan pira to sang  
for Sen [I know not that that they sang the de drum continued]

An emphatic word or phrase of the subordinate sentence  
is often placed before the governing verb, the rest following  
it in indirect construction; this carries the most important  
part of the statement into prominent position and serves as a  
natural stylistic device. a. e.g. Or. 19.12. "pyan he aat  
pak man ne mite yoseption in man moute"; 15.50 "tu f  
swat he aat pak hit mite been pira mila bad." 19.27.  
"of Scirings heale he aat pak he seplone". This is the  
usual construction in the rhetorical question. a. H.A.L. 4428.  
"he aicete sardor wuch fu pak ne nu t day pak wuch  
to yanes hi aipure mite 2 yanes wuch." Or. 59.25, E.P.  
28/14. "huele asta wuch ne pak se paia spona sople  
tuban?" or with the repetition of the interrogative as Or. 182.  
22. "He pyan sara he Romanum tu 200 zil he popetua wuch?  
It is the usual construction with the relative also as H.A.L. 165.11. "pe  
hie eyetan pak in Demasas wuch". H.A.L. 464.10 &c.



## Verbs introducing the Indirect Declarative Sentence.

In the following pages I have endeavored to make an exhaustive study of syntactical constructions in the Indirect Declarative sentence; the discussion naturally divides itself in accordance with the character of the governing verb.

A convenient division of these introductory verbs is as follows.

A. Verbs of Direct Statement by mouth or in writing. With these verbs there is considerable variation in the use of mood.

B. Verbs of Thinking, Believing &c. With these expressions the Subjective idea is in full force and hence the prevailing mood is the Subjunctive; illustrated instances of the Indirect are found where ~~the~~ reality of the statement is to be emphasized.

C. Verbs of Direct (usually sensory) Perception and Simple Introduction. Here the Indicative is the rule.

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### A. Verbs of Direct Statement.

1. Verbs of Simple Report. — In this class are such verbs as curān, cyfān, segān, cybitan, farwān, gawāstan, gerān, undwysān segān, siyān, gelaṣtan, maṣnān, andān, līdān, sedān and farwān. In the in-





direct expression after these verbs we meet more than else-  
where the characteristic feature of Indirect Discourse in An-  
glo-Saxon — the use of the Subjunctive as the exponent of the  
indirectly reported statement.

According to Mätzner, "Der Conjunctiv beruht dem Aus-  
sage-worte am Character der reflektirten Vorstellung, d. h. der  
Reflexe geht nicht den unmittelbaren Inhalt der Vorstellung  
wieder, sondern er spricht das Bewusstsein der Aufzeichnung  
seiner Vorstellung von dem Inhalte derselben aus, wel-  
chen er zum Gegenstande seiner Betrachtung macht, der Con-  
junctiv giebt der Aussage lediglich diesen Ausdruck Bewusst-  
(subjektiver) Reflexion und drückt daher nicht die in der Sache  
liegende Möglichkeit, Ungegenwartigkeit, Zweifelhaftigkeit, oder Unwirk-  
lichkeit als solche aus." <sup>(124)</sup> This statement applies with great regular-  
ity to almost all verbs of this class, but we must needs regard  
it inadequate, since it does not account for the presence of many  
subjunctives after the most frequently occurring verbs of saying. Hap-  
pily however Hatz <sup>(131)</sup> has supplied what is lacking in Mätzner's  
explanation. "Es moos of the indirectly reported statement, he says,

(124) Mätzner, Engl. Gram. 118.

(131) Hatz: Subjunctive in Anglo-Saxon. § 34.



the Subjunctive appears in a subordinate function, that to reflect outwardly the immediate dependence of a construction made up with the contents of a direct statement. — from a verb saying uttering, &c. as to whether the statement refers to a fact or not, whether the subject-matter be conceded for by the reporter, as against its objective reality and truth the subjunctive does not tell. It simply represents a statement as reported. If the reporter wishes to set off a statement in its objective truth the indicative with its subimposition of fact comes in. These statements then turn out to be a reported fact, whereas with the subjunctive it is report and nothing ~~else~~ "more"

With these facts in mind we now proceed to an examination of the indirect construction after the various verbs of this class.

### Cue Fan.

This is the most generally used of all verbs of direct utterance and the most consistent in calling forth the subjunctive.

1. Parenthetically inserted with no connecting word. Examples of this usage are not numerous. C.P. 389ell, 'Lio unieshe han



Godes, he covered, were under his heafde". B.H. 17/15. "oder is ic  
cuede se aersta apostol." The connection with the verb of saying is  
here very weak and sequence with the subjunctive is by no means  
so frequent.

2. The dependent sentence is the grammatical subject of worden  
Pres. Subjunc. C.P. 235.21. "is wil gecweden pette pacht flase."  
like if sie "sare hoortan kelo". A.H.I. 546.17. "his be nomen ot  
mex kigen gecweden pacht heora acing ofer engla word anafen 24".  
so A.H.I. "is to worden" — Pres. Subjunc. C.P. 14/12. "was  
swite wil gecweden pacht se efsigende ofere his heafde"; 75.23  
"was wil gecweden pacht se wer sare unoloue"; O.S. 36.12. "Be  
fear theodolian was gecweden pacht he ware men-cyrcas to-driem".  
Similarly, C.P. ~~xxx~~; 217.11; 219.9; 229.11; 285.16; 283.13; 289.16;  
~~xxx~~, 439.24; 465.33; A.H.I. 10.2; B.H. 161.20; 16.73.2. This  
construction is found mostly in the homiletic works of Aelfred.

A few indicatives are met with as. L.S. 19/38. "pis is pacht  
geworden is pacht God is aefre weard"; A.H.I. 322.1. "Iam sam  
geworden is he sam worden on job, pacht he was be-wite". No  
reasons may be alleged for the use of this word; the reference is



to well known biblical facts; the time of their composition was in Late Anglo-Saxon when there was a decided tendency to pass over to the indicative; the C.P. would hardly have used the indicative in both these cases.

3. The dependent sentence is the object of condem. Here also the subjunctive is almost universally employed. Pres. subjunctive, A.H.I. 4.17. "ic deofol cniht þæt he sylf God be"; Pres. subj. L.S. 148.26. "cniht þæt seo deað nære him geþeferlic"; C.P. 115.20. "he cniht þæt he wære twi godes". Likewise A.H.I. 74.17; 152.14; 154.14 &c. L.S. 34.172; 100.19½; Or. 82.25, 174.25; 178.15; A.H.I. 246.5; 178.23; Boe. H2020; 228.10; Beow. 92. &c.

From these examples the subjunctive is seen to be used in a merely formal manner to denote that the substance of the dependent clause is a mere report, or that its truth is dependent upon the character of the speaker.

In C.P. 107.18. "ic cwaed þæt æghwælc mæn anre ge-lice oðrum acenned ac seo ungelices his gearwung his heer + mune", we have the only clear example of the indicative after condem in C.P.; although the corresponding Latin verb is indicative [to denote meritum culpa propositum] & should be in-

















un-ja witgyn; Ans 863, "poh ix aer saede pook we to helle  
seceden" (passen); so Bem 432, 28. Closely connected is the use as  
an exponent of prophecy, as uHil 236, 23. "Se upstet fanter worst  
pook we seceden arisen of deade". so L.S. 510, <sup>3</sup>24; uHil 167, 18.  
Mention has already been made of its use after iwedun used as a com-  
mend. Guch 113, 26; L.S. 278, 228. Peculiar is its use to indi-  
cate sample or part, as L.S. 526, 613, "arist pook pas were en man  
pe gold seceden finden".

Willan has also various applications; as an expression of  
promise. C.P. 397, 29, "he arist pook he wolde getafian", so uHil  
II 26, 9; 172, 9; 302, 7, Gen 49, ~~302, 7~~ — to denote volun-  
tion, design, intention, as Bem 199, "arist he getafian of  
sear sae seceden wolde"; uHil 298, 31, "arist he pook he lot  
den his last getafian", so Bem 2940, — to express a future  
action as C.P. 382, 26, "he arist pook he worden worsten for  
loren"; so uHil 1110; W. 19, 24. — or prophecy as uHil 220, 6  
"se swica worst pook he wolde arisen of deade on pan den  
den dege". It also serves as an exponent of continuing action as C.P.  
243, 14, "he arist pook pas Adgyn pasten for willen pas seceden".





The use of the auxiliaries negan and notan, require no special notice as they are found after cedan in their normal function mostly as copulatives of the potential subjunctive, as L.A. 108.9. "Indice ne op-  
eretur uenire per hunc ad uante nam dicitur per hunc fulguris a-  
styrogan"; L.S. 202.130. "Cecidit post nam lacce hi lacrian ne  
uante."

Cedan is quite frequently used to render the Latin num-  
quid. These expressions have three varieties of constructions:

1. With per and subjunctive, as John II. 12. "Cegst per per  
per xi" uacra pauri uir pauri iacob? [numquid uir pauri  
pauri uacra iacob?], Seminary 8.53; 7.52.

2. With hucet and subjunctive, Bede 130.8. "Cegst per  
hucet per hucet hucet an fion mille? [numquid uir hucet  
hucet hucet hucet?]; Math. 26.25. "Cegst per hucet hucet hucet?  
[numquid ego sum?] so John 7.26.

3. The most frequent construction is the omission of the con-  
junction and the inversion of the clause following cedan; in  
this use cedan may be regarded as having lost in part its  
its force as a verb of saying and has merely the function of an in-



introducing parallel to an interrogative John 11:29, "Can he be the Christ?" [nam quid ipse es Christus?]; 6:67, "Can he will ye from now?" [nam quid et vos vultis abire?] Similarly John 7:31, 33, 41, 51; 8:22; 10:17; 12:40 etc.

Below are statistics for the constructions following cydan.

	C.P.	Acc.	Doc.	Indic.	Adv.	W.	LS.	Adv.	Grat.	Rel.
Ind.	1	0	4	5	0	5	18	49	12	2
Subj.	29	17	33	31	4	10	23	78	9	21
Ellips.	4	2	0	5	6	3	24	31	3	1
sculau	18	0	3	4	2	1	21	17	0	2
magar	1	4	1	3	1	0	9	12	0	2
modan	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1

## Cydan.

The indirect construction after cydan diverges widely from its use after the preceding verb. We must distinguish the two clearly differentiated meanings of cydan, (1) as a verb of assurance, (2) to express command or admonition.

1. Cydan possesses a strong objective force; the statement is presented as a bold reality and hence the construction does away for the most part with the subjunctive of simple report state.







god wære"; the final idea in the sentences, the association with  
seegen, and (the corresponding Latin subjunctive (represent) are contributory  
to the employment of the subjunctive. Similarly ~~works~~ also prob-  
ably due to Latin influence is the subjunctive in Luke 4:37, In Lk.  
174:37, "As the hyperfronemum pack the precepted wære for his  
intendence," the subjunctive expresses a future idea in past time.  
In Lk. 4:38. 16 "geefde sef we wite þæt he geogdon,  
þæt we wære gese his mildsang.", the subjunctive forms the re-  
turn condition of the ideal condition. Similarly Luke 174:25. In  
Lk. 21:19, "þæt he sef de þæt so dæmðe ðæt we eie",  
the concessive idea prevails over the dependent clause, like-  
wise the conditional idea in B.H. 181:35.

A substantive is frequently connected with cydan either as subject or object, with which the dependent clause is in apposition. Hew., 1971. "Heglane haws sid Bewulfes snude gefeard þæt þær lind gastealla befigeðe cwm" as object. Luke 7:22 ("Cyðað þær"); Joun ~~14:4~~ 4:44 (geat neese); Gm. 360 (wunder)

2. As the expression of a wish contained in a command





or admission, cydan is usually followed by the subjunctive. With this meaning cydan is found in the C.P. almost exclusively in the gerundive form to cydanne as C.P. 189.1. "is dan to cydanne  
pach hi hie warenize aqder ye wid for ungentleman like  
we"; 201.18. "Daem pocran is to cydanne pach he wote i paen  
niafode is to cydanne pach he ougiote he so ~~189.1~~ 253.8;  
281.21. Mat. 28.10. "cyfud minum brofren pach hi faran  
on Galileam".

Sculan is frequently employed after cydan as an exponent  
of prophecy, as A.H.T. 152.17, "cydan ougean some blinden pach he  
sumen sculan"; so W. 22.25; 250.17; Cr. 297; ~~the latter~~  
A.H.T. 202.1, "cyfde pach he sculde be his ealden wife sume  
labban"; 24.24, "cyfde hie pach Godes sume sculde be an  
cunnet of hie." Cr. 297. In A.S.C. 315, E. 19, sculan expresses  
merely report, "haefde gecyfd pach hit sculde be an mare gylt."  
[That it had been more his fault.]

Willan is used to indicate a promise with however  
also a moment of design or intention, as A.H.T. 192.22: "cyfde se  
Aelmyhtiga God pach he woulde mannum a brofren", etc.



C.P. 388.4; Bede 46.11. It is also employed in a future or prophetic sense, as the title cyðan þær se uuldorfalla leodas uolde us alysan frum þære uite", W.C. 278.4; AN. 482.31; L.S. 104.240. "weard ge cyðð þæt þa sofon se broðra woldan on þam cwearternes þrowian".

Owing to the strong assertive force of cyðan, moments of contingency or possibility are seldom to be found and so the use of meagan and motan is extremely rare.

In A.S.C. 58.20 cyðan has a double regimen, being followed both by the indirect declarative and interrogative constructions, "cyððe him þu his broðre hæfðen uroht an minstre and þæt hi his hæfðen gefreod wif gýning."

The statistics for constructions after cyðan are as follows:-

	C.P.	Or	Bede	Bede	Acc.	W	L.S.	A.H.	Boh.	B.H.
<u>Ind</u>	8	-	5	2	0	4	5	6	5	10
<u>Subj</u>	6	-	0	4	0	5	2	5	2	1
<u>sculan</u>	0	-	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0
<u>willan</u>	1	-	0	2	2	0	3	5	0	1
<u>meagan</u>	0	-	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<u>motan</u>	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## Sergan.

Sergan occupies an intermediate position between cuedan and cifan. Like cuedan it is accompanied most frequently by the true indirect construction with the subjunc., but the subjunctive moment is by no means so strong as with the latter verb and hence there is more extensive employment of the indic.; occurrences of the indic. are however not so tolerably frequent as in O.S. and O.H.G., and in the main the statements concerning the constructions with cuedan will apply equally to this verb also.

The indicative sentence is the grammatical subject <sup>in</sup> ~~with~~ the collocation is to sergan and is gesaed; for the weak part however it is used as object.

As is the case with cifan (and in a less degree with cuedan) sergan is employed with two distinct meanings; as the simple introductory to a reported statement, and as a verb of command.

The use of the indic. after sergan in the early writings is I think due in great measure to the effort to differentiate between the two meanings of this verb. It is to be noted that this ~~same~~ issue found almost always in the present tense; now the use of sergan in the monitory sense is most common in the present; hence



the most natural way to avoid ambiguity is to confine the employment of the present subjunctive to indirect commands, reserving the indicative for the general expression of indirect discourse; in the first case where the future sense of *seegan* is almost wholly absent, the regular subjunctive of Indirect Discourse again has sway. A few examples will illustrate the point. C.P. 301.16. "*Seeged faem upa-læforum pack hie afallad on pat hione faemwerpan on gles*"; 231.4, "*is to seeganne þam wellwillendum mannum pack hie habbat ðam nicle mæde*"; 235.10. "*is to seeganne þam upstegum pack heo forðasæð*". In the sense of command — C.P. 231.10. *þam wellwillendum is to seeganne pack hie eac þenc en to him seifum*"; 215.16. "*þam unþylfigum is to seeganne pack hie ne agimleazigen*". Likewise 220.24; 261.3; 181.14; ~~201.15~~. In the future however the regular subjunctive of indirect statements, as C.P. 71.2. "*Hie ðasom pack hie coman gisek*" similarly, ~~101.15, 201.15~~; 311.6; 409.<sup>20</sup>~~15~~; 191.22; ~~311.15~~; 409. C.P. 209.46. "*ðæt we seegum pack hie habban unism gedon*"; 191.17. "*ðasom pack hie seforan bet georpat*". This principle is quite faithfully adhered to in Oldfildan prose, but in





writing; from which seegan in the sense of command is almost wholly absent, so ambiguity could follow the use of the subjunctive; here therefore are numerous examples in this order. A.H.L. 100.29. Seegan fact seem orfeen 24; 364.16 seem seegan fact for 24 Helias.

The indicative is the usual mood employed in the expression of universal truths, generally in the present even though the governing verb may be of past tense. A.H.L. 72.24; ~~372.1~~; B.H. 202.24; W. 19.2; H. 2; ~~372.1~~, &c. It is used very frequently after seegan in the first person, since the writer would endeavor to preserve his own statements, even indirectly expressed, in as near the direct form as possible. Instances of this are numerous, as B.H. 38.6; 154.23; 246.31; 104.15; 192.3.25; W. ~~372.1~~; 230.9; B.H. 328.24; ~~372.1~~; 462.28; 464.31; 408.1<sup>6</sup>; Mah 11.24; 12.16 &c. (very frequent here)

Remark. Holy in his dissertation on the Subjunctive (p 94) makes the following statement. 'It is a fact worth notice that when the subject-matter happens to be recorded from the Holy Scriptures, the Indicative comes in with great regularity; an eloquent testimony to prove how that book was to them the an-



thirty per cent.<sup>1</sup>. This statement is made in the course of his discussion of secgan, but if of any value must apply to all works, including <sup>such</sup> quotations in the indirect form, though so strongly expressed it does not however answer to the facts. After a careful examination of three representative religious works (the last half of C.P. and the first half of A.H. and B.H. respectively) I have gathered the following statistics. In C.P. of 37 scriptural quotations in indirect discourse, 19 are introduced by cweðan and 20 by awitan; in these there is not a single instance of the use of the indic.; of 10 indirect quotations in B.H. introduced by awitan, cweðan, and secgan there is only one instance of the use of the indic.; of the 46 quotations in A.H., the subjunctive is employed in 15, the indic. in 17, and the mood of the others cannot be determined. Wolpsten also agrees essentially with Aelfric in this construction. Although Aelfric shows a tendency to quote the scriptural reference especially if of any length in indirect form or with the superfluous use of the conjunction, still on the whole the occurrences of the indic. in these instances are not appreciably greater than the ordinary use of the Indic. in indirect statements in Late Anglo-Saxon. Hence when scrip-



lure passe, and quoted incorrectly, the Anglo-Saxon does not depart from the ordinary construction in Indirect Discourse.

Besides the uses of the subjunctive, referred to above, this mood is employed when a statement is not to be received as true. as John 9.17. "is pis curre suna þe ge secgað wær blind cunnan?" so Mark 12.38; Matt. 23.4, 9. or is demanded by the predominance of an mood of condition, concession, negation, or interrogation, as Matt. 23.12; Luke <sup>20, 5, 6</sup> ~~24.10~~; Luke 14.25; W. 3.3; Luc. 21.14; Mark 27.64; Luke. 9.18, 20.

A subjunctive is set over against an indicative, when a false or doubtful statement is contrasted with one whose reality is beyond question. Matt. 32.8, 18. we sende þæt helig'e gospel þæt se rīca sefre wære, ac hæra uncygsta"; 26.16 'Iuno secgað þæt þu se se Helias; ic secge þæt þu se se stanna.' so Luc 24. 20.

There are occasional instances of transition from subjunctive to indicative in the main or chief clause of the dependent sentence, as Luc. 16. 24. "þu sendest þæt Godas godnes 7 he se þæt þæt wære ead urn, 7 þu wære se heofoland, and to þam 7 se ead þu gesepta famur." so W. 19. <sup>24</sup> ~~25~~, L. 5. 62. 202. "sende þæt þe



naefre en his life ne come man wife ne heaf his clannings? Soc. 140.15. Ic þe sæde þæt ic soðe gesaef mine god and of þære soðan geseolfe ennad call-þa oðre god!

Complete transition to direct narration is not infrequent, as Mat. 5.32. "Ic secge eow þæt ic þe his wife ferlet, ic doð þæt heo unrihtdæmð; and so ~~Ic~~ unrihtdæmð þe forlæstne æfter him geseind." *Likewise* W. 222.4; 223.8; A.H.A. 372.1.

The parenthetical employment of secgan is occasionally met with, but in many cases it here ~~it~~ exercises its influence in the change of mood, as Soc. 82.27. An gæherowan freond, ic secge, sec þæt eow weorðste þing. *Similary* 182.8.

The apposition of the dependent clause to the substantive object of secgan is seen in Cr. 451. "Sawden soðre gefear. þæt ic sum wære in unðanigraed motaðes arised." *Similary*, Bp. 50 (þell); And. 755 (geþeigra)

There are sporadic occurrences of the Acc. and Supin. construction after secgan as Soc. 340.19. "Ic sæde ðara monne of Eorðe geherowan and mid eowra freatum astigian [muntar vit Hild ungrasse et ascendisse]; also 348.15; this is an









qumam uq fann brcman uq fann qumman"; B.H. 75.21, "seegan fact he ualde cumm of paim cyneafde". In a prophetic sense in W. 250.17. It is perhaps a fixed custom in Bode 318.4, "Seegan men fact heo we for cinnam 800þum brcman ualde".

The statistics for seegan are as follows:

	C.P.	Gr.	Boc	Bede	ASC	W.	LS.	HH.	Boh.	B.H.
Ind.	5	5	20	11	2	23	17	38	71	10
Subj.	15	35	38	56	6	26	22	24	31	17
sculan	1	4	4	0	0	11	4	10	2	4
willan	1	5	3	1	1	4	3	5	1	2
maþan	0	1	8	3	0	1	5	2	1	1
molan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

## Awwitan.

The indirect construction after awwitan agrees essentially with that after cwæðan and seegan; this verb is used extensively to introduce a quotation from the scriptures or the fathers and is rarely found outside the homiletic writings.

The indirect sentence has the function of the grammatical subject of awwitan in the passive; awwitan is really to be rendered 'stands written', and is followed either by the present or the future of the dependent verb. aw C.P. H<sub>1</sub> is awwitan on Paul's



"Bepam is auriten past belen lee se gefyldege wer dome se gielma."   
 becom past se vmes inge se gesiged'. So 217.11; 337.1; A.H.T.   
 166.19; V.T. 1.23. — A.H.T. 136.27. Het is be him auriten past se   
waere deghenmae"; So C.P. 195.19; 235.4; Math. 4.6 etc. —   
auriten was requires the regular sequence of tenses with the de-   
 pendent verb in the protasis, as C.P. 157.6. 'Hut was auriten past   
 pa lempas waeron atieprede'.

When the indirect clause is the grammatical Object, auriten   
 is almost universally found in the protasis as A.H.T. 120.9. "Hut was   
 aurit past se thacod uidecode of, and dome". The dependent   
 verb generally observes the regular sequence of tenses unless it in-   
 nunciates a universal truth, as A.H.T. 106.11, se solm. seof aurit   
 he criste past he is se hyra-stan pe gefeged'.

With regard to the mood in the indirect clause there is a   
 similar variation to that observed with auriten and segen; the transi-   
 tion is marked from the exclusive use of the subjunctive in C.P. and   
 the predominance of this mood in Or. Boe. and Bede to the   
 increasing frequency of the indicative in B.H. and A.H. until we meet   
 with the exclusive employment of this mood in the Gospels. Com-   
 pare. C.P. 415.14. 'Het is auriten past thia were utgengene' in-



marked with uH. 114.3. "Lurus aurit pak se saque agi" (was  
wary of) ammotie and BH 41<sup>33</sup>. "aurit is in 400. borem pak  
se man se fete ne hid he fodes koof."

When the indirect sentence is conditional or auritan has the  
sense of command the subjunctor is almost universally employed, as  
Mark 12.19; Luke 20.28. "Mages us wat qif kura kof for den bit  
pak his b for mine his wif and his borem said warece". The  
subjunct. is noticeably frequent in scriptural quotations introduced  
by auritan, one twenty-five examples being found in the Pastoral  
and Wurresser <sup>properly</sup> ~~not~~ elsewhere as Gen 66.2; BH 21<sup>33</sup> man; 27.16;

Sculan has a prophetic sense in C.P. 93. <sup>6</sup> Hik is a  
writer pak he sculde been gained his seneg" (Description sek  
ut audibetur sonitus). It is used as a token of command  
as uH. I. 174.4. Hik is auritan pak man man ne sculde mine  
widren b kamm wafal. yfale"; C.P. 403.1. Hik is auritan m  
p. m possible pak man man ne sculde den his hand to pame  
agi. ~~It~~ is found with a pretermines action in uH. 340. 26.

Wikan expresses a distinct wish in BH. L. 136.24. "Hik is  
auritan pak fole wikagan molan jessen Cristes logene." —





or a time future. in C.P. 297.28. "Is one generation past 20 and more  
halvan"; less distinct in C.P. 437.19. In W. 206.1. it expresses  
a threat, and seems to describe a habit in C.P. 419.26. is another  
past or third will often past as we expect and so super will signific."

Tacrian.

This verb sets forth the indirect expression in a more objective light than the ordinary verb of saying and when thus used is followed by the indic. It is often, especially in T.P., employed as an expression of command or admonition, and is accordingly followed either by the subjunctive of the dependent verb or the periphrastic form with sculan.

1. The dependent verb is in the indicative. The ordinary sequence of tenses is observed. Pres. — Pres. C.P. 295.23. "pak getacuat partte para warowa tungan ponne mundiyat"; 279.25. Pret. — Pret. A.H.T. 116.10. "des supre getacuanne pakhe waw reddie". The present however follows the past in the expression of a universal truth as A.H.T. 116.5. "pak gold getac node pakhe is sof ayring." so C.P. 309.8.



2. The dependent verb in the subjunctive. C.P. 88.5. "Tacuist  
pastuall se (to be) yest þær heof. in can sefen"; 11<sup>7</sup>. þær tac-  
uist þær se þær got 3 þær we ge be geuote. Same lang. 8/22.  
23; 249. 2<sup>1</sup>1

3. the use of secan in the indirect clause. C.P. 8/20.  
þæt tacuist þæt þæs sacerdas were secan þær asgaderd"; C.P. 397.  
30. "þe gefeode þæt we secan fleon þe unbelofdan hige was  
rihtman, so 2186. C.P. 449. 19. þe tacuist þæt men secan  
in secan þæt. Secan is þær þe the implied idea of duty.

Under some such verb as tacuan, freos & secan remarks,  
may be grouped the readings of chapters introduced by þæt, with no  
forming verb expressed. In these constructions the Anglo-Saxon writer  
observed essentially the main distinctions mentioned above, but as  
he here adheres closely to his Latin model the language moves in a  
more formal channel.

1. A.S. Indic corresponds to Latin Indic. C.P. VII. þæt he of ðæs  
larnodomes segnung bið geuorod "[quod nonnunquam pre-  
dicatoris officium et uocantibus laudat dicit officiant]"

2. A.S. Indic. corresponds to Latin Subjunctive. Here being



the chapter-headings in Bede.

3. *As. subjunct.*, answers to Latin *subjunct.*, Cp. I. "Quelle an-  
titude ne typhon nous offre la colonne" [the true imperiti ad  
magisterium auderunt.] Similarly XIX,

4. Utriusque verborum & Latin debetur; the word however  
is to vary in direction as. XX. Quoties se recurre verba posui-  
lis utitur [quod scire verborum utitur], 64. Quoties per metrum  
utitur de lyris latra [quod in fimus mentibus non utitur ac-  
ta procurare.]

Indirect expressions after baan and getaenang follow  
essentially the same laws as after getaenian. Cf. 2088. "to turn  
back the tide of its volume dyde"; A.H. 232.13 for pure getaenang  
past aele onsten man secal lufian his nextan'.

Lesneotoliana.

This verb sets forth the statement in a clear objective light  
and hence the usual mood of the dependent sentence is the indicative.  
A.H.Z. 270.120. "gawakilawa god pash na wasa, sawa gawakitolap; baso.  
256.6. "ale gawakif pash gawakitolap, pash god was w:" similarly A.H.



516, 26; A.H.L. 54, 11; 58, 17; 72, 7; W. 79, 224; V.T. 1, 8

The subjunctive is found only when there is a circumstance of contingency and the like, as A.H.L. 328, 26, "Ne geswutelode (- would not have declared) pacht godeſe pacht he une mid perſuſum yeſglaucod," where the governing verb is itself both negative and subjunctive. Similarly ~~the~~ 56; A.H.L. 564, 22, "Ward him geswutelod pacht he æt gode abrode." Here the subjunctive presents a future action in the past.

Seculan is here mostly used as an exponent of duty; a universal obligation in the present tense, as, "Godes sunu geswutelode pacht we ne secolan þa rican wurdan, ne we ne secolan þa unanſpedigum forſum, ne we ne secolan þa unanſpedigum forſum; ordinary use is with the usual sequence of tenses as A.H.L. 382, 17. Seculan is also employed in a prophetic sense, as, L.S. 56, <sup>89</sup>~~17~~, "þam weard geswutelod pacht Basilinus secolde beon biſcop æfter him"; 446, 97, "þam weard geswutelod on ſeſne pacht he secolde yefferan æt hyðum tyrgene he lichaman hode"; so A.H.L. 498, 15.

Willan is not frequently employed; it generally expresses a future action as Mark, 16, 21, "he ongan ſcwetlian his leorning-cnihtum pacht he wilde faran to Hierusalem"; similarly W. 37, 16.





The related substantive swetelung is followed by like constructions.  
(as L.S. 468.428: "to swetelunge pæth he sylfe was on yodas rice gear man!")

### Sprecan.

Although sprecan is very extensively employed with the direct quotation, it is surprising infrequent as an introductory to Indirect Discourse. This very consistent in its use of the true subjunctive of Indirect narration, as Dr. 48.26. "Monoga fæda sprecað gyt þu þine cniht ut on þæt riht an wyrt seic". s. 68.8, Bæ. 200.11. "Wit ~~þu~~ sprecað on þæt þu ydres ne fæda sprecað an cniht and þu yfæran ne fæda". ~~Dr. 48.11~~ Bæ. 276.22. The subjunctive is also found when sprecan is used with a jussive sense, as Cp. 59.7. "Hwæt he ma gyt þu sprecað, þæt þu se to to ge. yf he siðe secgað, and se þu sprecað se. þæt he ne cyma" similarly L.S. 450.1. 27.

The Indic. is also found as Bæ. 152.12. "sprecað þæt þu fædera wega wæst fyllgæne". s. 102.107. This is the usual mood when a universal truth is enunciated, as L.S. 10.11. "Se Leofost þe him sprecað þæt he is ordfæder".

Witan is present in a future sense, but retains strongly the



idea of design, as L.S. 30<sup>0</sup>. 33<sup>2</sup>. "specimen post the worlden muregrace  
auritan"; A.S.C. 51. E. 654. "specimen post the worlden an muregrace  
arecan Criste to love". It is used in the sense of promise in Apoc. 24.  
The idea of design is specially prominent in willan-clauses after colic  
... ..

### Rædan

Rædan has in general two distinct meanings (1) to read, (2)  
to counsel, advise. As it is generally used as an introductory to  
subsequent discourse only, by later writers, the indir. is the common  
mood in the dependent sentences. The dependent clause is either  
the grammatical subject of rædan, as A.H.L. 58.7. "Hic is gæred post  
Cuth weard to his gylfum gebed"; 152.3, "Hic is gæred post he  
Hælel gæraucend on his twelf wermum cristas". Similarly  
320.3; 440.11. — or is the grammatical object as Mark. 12.5. "We  
we ær ge on þære ne post þu s. wea ge weard þu wile do?";  
W. 46.8. "We Hælel gærauc and geleorned on halgum bocum þæt,  
wea micel wea is þu on heofenum to rædan, is twa wea doof". 50.  
A.H.L. 41.1; ~~41.10~~; 153.15; A.H.L. 24.15; 60.22; 106.15; 108.6.



In the sense of advise or counsel (ge)raedon is followed mostly by the subjunctive, as AHD. 538.8. 'Haliz incoaras raedan past seo yelapfara yelafan, þu me ða Eriem Helgan to me ingite mæsse se and forige'. AS.C. 272.C. 27. 'þa qera þu þa liden þæc man æfter þam cyrigne se'. as 271.C. 27; AHD. 4201; 5687. Sculan is occasionally employed to express a sense of duty imposed by the advising person, as AS.C. 250.C. 20. 'se cyring yorædæd þæc man se yafol gyldan þam flotan'; 216.C. 6. 'Du gesea se cyring þæc man se hættan geaht'. When however the subject remains the same in both clauses, the moment of design is present, as AHD. 11. 15. 'þu gesea þu se geaht'. When however the subject remains the same in both clauses, the moment of design is present, as AHD. 11. 15. 'þu gesea þu se geaht'. When however the subject remains the same in both clauses, the moment of design is present, as AHD. 11. 15. 'þu gesea þu se geaht'. When however the subject remains the same in both clauses, the moment of design is present, as AHD. 11. 15. 'þu gesea þu se geaht'.

In AS.C. 315.E. 41. the attention is specially directed to the result of the command, action and the verb. is imper. 'þa yorædæn þa witan þæc man þa uelces yffles gesware'.

The construction of the dependent clause after the related substantive raed is similar to those above. Ex. 269. 'is on liden man raed þæc



7  
ge geu<sup>er</sup>u<sup>er</sup>ien aldor: 1.4.3. A.H. 1612. "he must  
him waerlicen wære"; V.T. 2.4. "he said was defol on his ge-  
pance þat he wircan wold þe wircorien geceafu". Similarly  
with to mæde findan. B.H. 205.12; A.H. 502.24.

Actian pres. is the stative form standing for any  
and hence is generally followed by the indic. as L.S. 128.24. Act-  
corien þat he is þine ætdestigend. Likewise A.H. 33.8.  
In C.P. 241.22, the subjunct. is very probably due to the presence of the  
negative: "he ætdestigend þat he fæder wif ge geu<sup>er</sup>u<sup>er</sup>ien".  
When actian expresses a command, as L.S. 128.24. þine geu<sup>er</sup>u<sup>er</sup>ien  
the subjunct. clause, as C.P. 222.5. "he ætdestigend þat he fæder wif geu<sup>er</sup>u<sup>er</sup>ien  
þat he his sculan milderode lufian".

Onsettan presents no peculiarities of construction. It is fol-  
lowed by the subjunct. of sculan as L.S. 128.24. "he must".  
For þat he scot geu<sup>er</sup>u<sup>er</sup>ien 24.5 or by the indic. after a strong af-  
firmation as L.S. 136.11. "he of his ondestigend þat he geu<sup>er</sup>u<sup>er</sup>ien  
geu<sup>er</sup>u<sup>er</sup>ien 24.5 and 24.5". In A.H. 440.12. In B.H. 220.27. is  
followed by wiljan in the usual sense of wiljan. "Ondestigend þat he geu<sup>er</sup>u<sup>er</sup>ien













simple fact we put god dân.

To Depance canon is folium 14, the index in L.S.  
526.627, p. 100 to Depance proph the translation from Depance. See  
also, Laetan on Depance, L.S. 530.675.

Gewrit sendan has the meaning of 'Commanded' in A.S. 48.  
 L. 667 and is followed by the preposition with sendan. He <sup>scathum</sup> sende ge-  
 writ <sup>scathum</sup> þæt he sendan georne to iðtern Eastren.  
 In A. 21.2 with the sense of promise it is followed by willan. sende  
 he a gewrit þæt he wilde his mæht heortlice gecean.

Gieþan is followed by the regular infinitive. after verbs of perception. W. 9918 Ic dooþis man giefþ þæt he ær seon wære. Likewise the verb þeure giefþ W. 25; and the phrase to giefþ wordes Labban Or. 96, 29.

Licetum (pretend) is likewise followed by the subjunctive.  
 ex. Nov. 65. I. peius he non licet quam he se ipsum uicere.

Liban is accompanied by the subjunctive denoting the  
force of the claim, as UHL 26.2 'per libet post per 9<sup>th</sup> sep'

Amurcan is generally followed by the indic. as. Cr.  
15. 'Crisk' over such part as I can rec'd well for (p. 100). With



reference to a future event, either the subjunctive or a periphrastic form is used. as A.H.I. 470.11, "mumiah we apotol pak he bescaphad oufenge"; with willan A.H.I. 480.24,

Opicwan is followed by the periphrasis in sewlan with a prophetic sense. in Or. 156.33, "pak tawad Romanwan opicwan pak pass folow weowe in yead long a tem".

Ge/Keeccan is generally followed by the indic. as Or. 252.1, "Se wade qeeccan pak hit pak Gene. wada was"; Rev. 160.1, "Da qeeccat me pak hit was God"; Or. 500.19; Rev. 116.19; A.H.I. 96.17.

Examples of the indirect subjunctive are also more not infrequent. as Rev. 164.17, "pu me atlatat pak hit waore call in"; C.P. 285.13, "wile he qeeccan pak he wolt unwiltahie hit ne for slawode"; so Rev. 182.29, 31.

Settan is certainly objective in its nature and is followed regularly by the indic. as L.S. 256.305 "Se Apostol Paulus sette on his pistole pak we upud was suppennaw puyfistan"; so A.H.I. 142.4; 440.15; II. 14.6; Guch. ~~225~~ 131.21.

Settan (prime) indicates an emphatic statement, and





Route is followed by the indie. as NL 4697. for volume 2. "as  
fact as is Helmut Crist."

Singam is followed by the regular Subjunctive of indirect statement in Ar. 78.20. "When his anger is pacified sudden war  
where come".

Tellur is very constant in repeating the ~~initial~~  
subj-<sup>of</sup> as Bar 326.30. "pa teke he pakt he hit man". Id  
wise 274.10; Bar 158.12. Instances of the initial man are  
rare, as Id 205.27. "Da geu men hie 7 teke he pakt he geu  
eye he man mid pye geu man", where this word is also very  
frequent to the strong optative form of geu. McClan, with the sense  
of intention is occasionally found in the dependent clause, as Bar 1443  
"He teke he pakt he on man hie ofe did water man man".

Taccan requires the Subjunct. of indir. disc. as Box.  
146:17. we pe tachte pacht tach ware pacht schote yd. soix.  
527. In Box. 2017. we may taccan after pich is pacht  
pa yfelen hinf mile paraliphan", the indir. is due to the  
emphatic form set off by the impersonal hikes. When tac  
can is used in a monitory sense it is followed by the periphras.



tie found in volume as WH. II. 218, 24 by the present calculation  
as WH. II. 216, 21.

(the) Verb is occasionally followed by the suffixes expressing a future in past time as Ht 42:22 Ht comes go. Verb got past he on pass being more certain. Mostly known by the prefix with willen or wenden in the prophetic or future sense. Ht 177:8 "past with god on past him then god would send him his Kalgan thinn". so with wenday Ht 86:6; John 11:51.

Widowhood and Widowhood take the usual subjunctive  
the expression of negative verbs, as WID 56.3 "He widowside we  
past that mind yesterday" sq. 116.16. "He widowside past yesterday."

To Ware habitu is followed by the regular subject of  
 univ. disc. U. 7017. "for habitudinem, & univ. disc. in  
 to worde past is hie more for hiera synonym".

Wundariya is used with the indic. of the dependent  
verb. as WHD 260.32. 'for wonder, as Pilatus said to the  
turbulent', Rev. 218.23; John 4, 28. Similarly was  
wunder Barc 257.



2. Verbs of saying with the subjective element of design or intention. Such verbs are beiden, bidden and hatan together with their compounds, marian, sarian, berdan, pyffan &c.

Owing to the presence of the strong subjective idea and the fact that the result toward which the action of the verb tends is not realized, the Subjunctive is almost universally employed in the indirect sentence; occasionally, however the Indicative is employed to indicate an unplished action.

Radan, Be-, Ge-, On-, For- beidan.

These verbs having in general the idea of command, bear reference not to a real event, but to an action which is to take place according to the will or design of the speaker, it therefore follows that the verb of the dependent sentence is either in the simple subjunctive or takes on the periphrastic construction with sculan to emphasize the necessary performance of the action.

Beidan is generally followed by the subjunctive. as, CiP. 63, 23. 'þæt he sceolde beidan þæt nan man his agnes ne f-pore manna blaf ne to his pygmas ne on e'. similarly, ~~72~~



5

UHT 443, L.S. 436, 228; Mad. Carol, UHT. 4840, for a tale in English.  
It is occasionally followed by the prepositional phrase in German as UHT 246.  
20, 'bead þæt ælc man seon don secorde'. UHT. 372, 15.

The simple infinitive is found after beodan in UHT. 254, 16. 'him bi-  
don dmican gebetrodne wircene.' so 262, 87a.

Bebeodan is the most generally employed - the com-  
pounds of beodan. The dependent clause has the function of the  
grammatical subject after is or was bebeodan. UHT. 166, 20. 'Eg-  
um is bebeodan þæt hi ðe on hira handum stæddan'; C.P. 88, 4.  
'Se his þing lea was bebeodan þæt secorde twen se gien framthrus'.

It is more frequent as object. Ch. 122, 5. 'Se æftering tobeas æn-  
num his folce þæt hi geceatan ðe man secas'; UHT. 30,  
26. 'God tobead ðeas þæt he and ealle ðe saðela for secas  
offrian an lamb.' so 72, 30; UHT. 446, 23 'God us tobead þæt  
we secolan hine herian'; 482, 11. The use of the present in the  
last two examples is due to the fact that a general command is more  
applying to all times, while the preterite forms above indicate  
reference to specific time and people.

Other instances of the simple subjunctive of the dependent verb









junior, u. 17. 74.23 'pa jeboden him Verse pack die hauffen III  
wunder sitte was die; so 104.14; Ben 4 <sup>41</sup>/<sub>2</sub> The periphrasis with  
willen is occasionally used when the intention of the speaker is made  
prominent, as 17. 84.21. "he gebodt paven w'clinge pack tho bin pfl'  
stan wolle". so Bede 454.9.

Unbroden has a precisely similar regimen, as 17. 108.34  
'lik seipis offraetlice unbrod pack die lik ne orginam'. And 18.5  
17. 140.55. 'pa gebodt he him pack he him f'as gelygden worde'.  
so ~~100.207~~.

Forbroden has also the usual sequence of the subjunctive, but  
the dependent clause is generally strengthened by means of the negative.  
as 10. 21.624 he seoden him forbroden pack die don he don; 12. 1.  
12.38. 'ic forbrod pak ne kyning ne nan man ne have nan crasty'.  
See also Mark III 12, 16. 21.125. The negative particle is however at  
times omitted as 10. 45.2. 'pack he se oðere stowe forbrod pack  
we hit before mannan don', 45.18. 'us bid forbrod pack we ðe  
rihtwisanne before mannan ðe [can not justify mannan  
cuman ðe mannan] f'ore ðe mannan profetost'. It is to be noticed  
however that there is a quite general agreement of the A.S. negative with the



Latin def. cut clause into ours by us, as in CP 211.24, and Mark 3.12 above.

There are occasional examples of the primitive construction after forbiden, as UHh 218.50. "Circlis þeawas forþe man to searpane acyng gefel", and in the simple infin. as Mark 17.14. "Nea ge þeig forþeðan ean man to me" [ *nolite eos prohibere ad me venire*]

### Biddan and its Compounds.

With these verbs the subjunctive of the dependent verb is the almost universal usage; as LS 6.74 "To bidden þæt he wel ge-  
rihte and þære namas betwux we sette". <sup>ATH.</sup> *Likewise* 128.6; 166.6.  
LS 1.1319. þa bebaed Constantia hi to þære þæt he his hira þeow  
geherde; so 106.291. *ATH* 260.7. He seah him fore-gebidðan  
þæt he geherde þa sharyon and geherde þa utruman". *See*  
4.7.7. þa aban ic ge-wile þahte me ware eac iefes satta ænneome.

The periphrasis with seulan is rarely such with in the dependent clause and even then is used simply in a modal sense, as LS 150.55 "Hea fæd þæt he him seulan deaðe", + 16.211; *ATH*.  
246.3. Occasionally, however it expresses the distinct idea of *only or else* 142.27.

As there is always a change of person in the principal and



subordinate clause the occurrence of willan in the latter is extremely rare; when used there is generally implied a degree of deference to the will of the person addressed, at least equivalent to the modern phrase 'if you please'. as L.S. 506.300 'Ive bidden hi, lof þe fæder, þæt þu gesea ælle we word'. So 532.<sup>7</sup> 532. In B. de 10.15. bidden þæt æt oðra dæm wære and so þær wæron gese-  
ung wæron is not to be connected with bæran but with a word of saying that is to be supplied before the second clause).

The auxiliary motan is however quite frequent in the dependent clause. as L.S. 138, 335. þa bærð Tilastius þæt he tæm wære mid þæm fæder.

The simple sequence with the infinitive is very frequent especially in poetry. as L.S. 76.4.<sup>9</sup> 'bærð hine ælle wæron'. Bore 3530; Dan 542 'bærð hine wæron hine hoi; ~~L.S. 1067~~; A.H. 182.18; Dan 359; Bore 170; And. 1614; El. 1101; ~~1707~~; A.H. 182.18.

In the B.H. there are three or four examples of the bidden after bidden as 191.13. 'we bærðen and bærðen hære þæt ic gesea ðe nan wæron; here probably the attained result is strongly in mind, but it must be borne in mind that the gram-





natural constructions in Goth. is best always to be accepted as the standard for the best G.S. constructions.

Besides the dependent clause a subjunctive object is also occasionally used with *bedjan* as <sup>G.H.</sup> ~~4.14.4~~ "beddeme hreda th myse pasthe"; Bous. 426. i.e. *pe beddan wile enre hine pasthe*

*Beddan* is frequently used as a simple introductory to a direct petition, as L.S. 32471. *de bidde þe, onfah mine swate*; 456, 225 etc. This and the *myse* indirect construction are often interchanged at will as Luke XVII. i.e. *bidde þe þæt þu me belasse*; 19 *nu bidde ic þe belasse me*. There is also observable a ready transition to the direct imperative in the same sentence as A.H.S. 334, 25. *de bidde now þæt þu beon þunpudize and doð swa swate*"

The statistics for the main constructions after *beddan* are as follows.

	C.P.	Bos	Bous	W.S.	W.S.	A.H.	Goth.	R.H.
subj.	4	26	6	64	11	27	77	88
indirect	1	0	0	2	5	0	2	7
impt.	0	2	0	4	6	0	8	10

Remark. — *Wulfstan* is most consistent in the use of the subjunctive while *Wulfie* shows a tendency towards the use of the imperative forms.

see this

Ellipsis.

This verb is in common use by all Anglo-Saxon writers especially Wulfstan. In the dependent clause the subjunctive is almost universal, as C.P. 189, 15. "Da underfunden mon searðe laceran þæt he ne sien genast"; W. 129, 2. "He gelaerde ealle Crecas þæt he Alexandre uifsoce". so H.H. 123, 28; Bede 24, 13; W. 67, 11; Guth. <sup>109</sup> H.H. 17; Bede 423, 25; W. 522. There is occasional sequence with the preterites in certain, as C.P. 151, 2 "þa þa he laerde þæt þære circean þegnas sealden stilesse ðære ðenunga lathan", also with a prophetic sense in W. 611; ~~W.~~

A few instances of the indicative are found; in these cases either the special stress is laid upon the consequent action as W. 148, 4, "Heo gelaerde þone cyning þæt he him searðe up adof"; so, ful. 244; W. 95, "On þan he besurian and gelaeran þæt he man abroce yodels beþod"; ~~an~~ gelaeran comes to have nearly the force of a simple verb of saying, as H.H. 5, 31. "Ða on þan he hi laceran þæt mannes ðenn gelyfod þa þing þowen. Bede 322, 15. "he was in gaste gelaerd þæt he was þin ðegne tigde þære þow".



There is an example of the acc. and infin. Ps. 40:3, an assimilation of the Latin; and also a sequence with the general form in Ps. 226:26. his lausis lo saldaune 'regalline lifes pendscipe'.

### Natan, he-ge-hetan

Natan is usually followed by the infin., alone or with an accompanying substantive, pronoun or clause which bears to the infinitive the grammatical relation of either the subject or object. The use of the infin. alone is not frequent L.S. 62:175 'he cause heh seiden organ pome aldermen'. When the object of the infin. is a pronoun, the probable arrangement of words is obj. + verb; on the other hand when the object is a substantive or a clause the order of words is reversed as L.S. 42:295, 'heh and. lan pome Cristen Philippem'; S. 30. 113. L. 206. 'hismoden heh pome seiden huser he woldes been tyed as e' he 413:24.

When the subject of the infin. is expressed, the construction is the so-called accus. and infin. after verbs of command and petition, a construction which is common to Anglo-Saxon,



(16)

Old Saxon and A.H. 9. The subject generally precedes and is  
 58.284, "he þa fæh þa unþeas wifan be þe m; 64.135. he þa  
astegan up to some sticcolu stum; 50.2.5 46.142; 48.20; A.H.  
 217.28; 219.18; Gen 260.12; 266.2; 462.18; W. 206.14; 235.15; A.H. 2.  
 22; 144.2; 196.14; Gen 39.12, 143; Gen 132.5; Job. 27.29; Gen. 187.8.  
 The order inf + subj. is very rare, due mostly to partial in-  
 version, as Gen 644. "he þa yond þa sættæce hof wearan lir  
ætrogen" so Gen. 156.2783, Cr. 1025. When the inf. has  
 also an object, the subject still retains its precedence, the  
 object, if a pronoun, preceding the inf. and following it if a sub-  
 stantive, as A.H. 36.7. he ðaek his underfærdum hine be  
liferan"; 66.12. he þa geastatidan þa bush "Hierusalem."  
 Similarly W. 237.1; A.H. 134.35; 196.4; 246.24; 342.11; Gen 345;  
 Gen. 236; Ex. 2. &c. In only one instance does the subject fol-  
 low the inf. and this position is due to the partic form. Ex. 74.  
 he þa hænfa aleo hældan þa brige wifan wifearne.

The subordinate sentence introduced by þa is usu-  
 ally met with. In Or. this construction is employed in at  
 least a-third of the occurrences of þa, it is also very frequent









ing and differ only in relative frequency of use by different writers; Behatan is almost universal in U, and very frequent in UH; on the other hand Selatan is proper in L and B and

In most cases, the person of both clauses is the same, the title of the speaker is present in the action of the subordinate clause; hence the regular occurrence of the periphrasis with selatan in the main clause, as UHL 22.8, 'Da behat God past the ~~wide~~ <sup>wide</sup> uspe 1ft rail mannyon selatan'; 2642, 'Trist us behat past the wide us see rice for yoffan'; UHL 20.36; Bede 234.1; 344<sup>23</sup>~~33~~; 416.10; W 37.13; 18.15; 107.26; 1448.2; UHL 50.14; 176.27; 212.15; 224.3; Sam 16; 12.14<sup>2</sup>~~14~~; Ry 2.246; Bede 126.9; Heav 2635; UHL 147.71<sup>18</sup>~~71~~; 270.62; 308.12<sup>12</sup>~~12~~. When the person is changed, either the simple subjunctive is employed, as Guth 1<sup>41</sup>~~41~~66 'Da for yebate past pte helig pasth wit confidm cal perilde'; or the periphrasis with selatan, as a threat Guth 116<sup>205</sup>~~116~~ 117<sup>642</sup>~~117~~, or with a prophetic sense. UHL 204.17. 'God behat Abraham past on his uppe selatan from yebate 1ft cal mannyon'; UHL 116.12.

The sequence with the infin. is very rare.

In Bede 242.31. we observe a transition from the mere

















111  
hi wið ðe motan wordum irixian".

Reonan is made similarly whose voice is followed by the subject. as A.H.I. 1.17. "þær var ein mode þakir þar þor of Lædonum spræce to Engliwre spræce awende".

Wætan like gæstetan is followed either by the simple subject, or by the possessive with willan. as R.H. 442.32 "Fær opt wið gæstetan þakir uwe ne gæstade B.H. 9<sup>5</sup>.3 "þeotat he- þakir ðe læte þa sæula sætan on ece wita". or W. 12.29, 30; 144.33 It is usually followed by the construction with and as W. 6.89.16.

Seowerian is followed mostly by the periphrastic construction with motan as R.H. 19.6. "He wæð ðe þeowad þær þakir ðe motan in cæran gætan, 1617. "Eif we þeowad þakir eif þakir ðe we mot in cæran gætan. so R.H. 222.18; Seldom by the periphrastic construction, as R.H. 50.1. "þeo we heri, þeif ðeowad to ðe æte". The simple infinitive is also found, probably under Latin influence, as R.H. 18.1. "He ðeow ðeowad þær þær gætan en for þære helgan þeowumenne" [Inystrum þeowum ðeow þeowum]

Cweð Begun a figurative expression for prayer is followed by the subject. as A.H.II. 403.18. "Le þeif ðeow ðeow"



fact ge beon on sothe life geogstrumode".

Ryge sellan as an expression of command or advice is mostly followed by the construction with enden in its dependent clause as, L<sup>1</sup> 122.4, "he sealds us ryge fact we uolon na lif unestian we incl. seald". so 174.4; 212.3; A.H. 200.15; 232.13. A similar construction follows Ryge setthan A.H. 112.3; A.H. ~~211~~; 23.41; and geogstrumode setthan A.H. 242.27. When the moment of advice is not present but some actual event is in mind, the indic. is used, as A.H. 116.14, "is geosced Ryge na- rum fullste fact pa unesprandan idel beot geoscedne on fullste".

Leþan a verb of warning is followed by the subjunct. L.S. 210.135, "sepe geolra fact le his lif on unmyht ne aspenne ne ge þompe þodes bebodu and pa þealde", so L.S. 396.217.

Geþyfan, as an expression of petition requires the subjunct. in the dependent clause as A.H. 452.23 "utan dyffigan to þære þodes innes fact seo us to hine þe ne geþyfa ge". so 70.27; 254.17; L.S. 171.59; 184.270; 370.114; 403.400; 452.167; A.H. 20.7. Occasionally dyffian is used as a triple verb of saying and as fol- lowed by the regular subjunct. of indic. decl. as L.S. 40.255 "pa



clippene past fol past brek more soð'ð'. or by the periphrasis with  
willan to express desire A.S. 442.46. clippeton past hi myn þam wordon.

Denian (indicating command) is followed either by the construction  
with sculan, as A.H. 24.25, or by the simple subjunctive, as Bore 476.24.  
'he geðrowad þære þætte Cædmon ðæfter him egnung wære'.

Forðtunga willan, as an expression of promise is followed  
by the periphrasis with willan as A.S. 300.211. 'þa sædon hi þam fæst-  
munge betweenum þæt hi ealle þæs wordan besæðan'.

Forgeafan is followed usually by the simple subjunctive of  
the dependent verb as <sup>209</sup>Jul. 266.10. and is usually followed by the con-  
struction with sculan Phæn. 377. 'Forgeaf him þæt he seca wæstlice  
wordan deowle', A.H. II. 48.11. the usual constructions are the  
periphrastic expressions with witan and magan as Bore 56.18.  
'þæt he him forgeafe þæt he mæste þam wæstun deowa gean-  
nas geþeow', so A.H. II. 45.2; G. 391; Bore 44.25; L.S. 346.142  
he forgeaf his apostolum þæt hi witton geðrowan ealle con-  
trunneþas', so L.S. 488.282; A.H. 286.27; L.S. 346.142.

Occasionally the infinitive is employed with reference to the necessity  
or action of the coming verb as Phæn. 175 'Hafa<sup>2</sup> þam trunneþas for









on interchange stone some large stones in water. "p. 10" is 6. 10. 14.  
In A.H. 150126 the construction with seer is as "ge sett is part an  
seerion huan ure tolt". so Bede 448.12; Or. 16415.

Similar constructions also following the related expressions in A.H.  
74.29 "ge settan þu me caunon þæt man mæsse-þreow on his worunge  
wifhædas man naeðbe", and A.H. 50.10 "stout ge settas þæt man  
ða unpreceadan cild fullige".

Geþreowan regards the strongthens construction with ge  
þen as Or. 158.3, "wi þeow betwuxum geþreowan þæt hi goldon  
on Romane winnan" so 264.19,

Geþeowan (to give) is also followed by ge as Bede  
112.33, "ge þeowdon þæt þu wæstas þær a sin end ge biden".

Geþeowan (to give) is followed by ge as L.S. 513.59  
"ða we mihtest geþeowan þæt mine aetdnysses leas þæt  
sealde alywrean".

Geþeowan is followed most consistently by the subjunctive  
as A.H. 45.11 þæt he þære we geþeowan þæt hi ðara lif on  
woh wifgean, A.H. 168.6; N.T. 1240; L.S. 24.74; 348.169; 316.177;  
Bede 214.5; W. 2.19; A.H. 40.34; And. 402. Occasionally



However prepositional constructions are found, with uotan W. 89.17, 166S.  
with eculan AHA. 234.27; 508.28.

The mixed substantive qepafa is followed by the indic. or the  
subjunctive of intention, as Rom. 156.17 "ic som qepafa past past  
was 3rd sg. pres., Rom. 196.16 Rom. 142.6 "past for qepafa past  
unverbalized past pa sienan and past in ie god", so 178.23.

Genann is followed generally by the prepositional form  
with uotan, as Rom. 161. "ic ic uotan past for him specific ge-  
son uote". Likewise W. 142.23; 184.32; 284.24; AHA. 128.10; 152.15;  
Lich. 158.2; Rom. 175. The subjunctive of the dependent verb is not  
met with, as W. 219.1.19, "ic him genuine past his godda  
genan uotan pa uota" Likewise 217.1.16 Very  
often the indic. of the dependent verb is forced, expressing the  
resulting state, as Rom. 1662 "me qada qdora uotan past in  
uota qada uotan genan cold and warm", AHA. 544.15; Rom. 282S.

Gynan expressing intense desire is followed by the  
subjunctive, with uotan AHA. 142.23. "ic yymet in past the uote  
with yoyan apnan" Likewise W. 1.53.7. or by the simple  
subjunctive, as Lich. 281 "yand uotan yymet past the yoda uotan



dean gofnawne" H. 12.5; H. 4.62; Luke 22.31. Senen is also found in the dependent clause whose subject is the petitioner as A.H.L. 72.19, 'He goes on at so requiring put the scales from his <sup>E1</sup>supstol'. Lidenie 52.48; 53.36; 317.7.3.

Hals requires senen in the dependent clause as A.H.L. 402.23, 'Him come to Godes hals put hi scolden from the foran'.

Halsien is very consistently followed by the subjunctive, as C.P. 13/17, 'ic erw halsie put ye foran Godes hals', An 17.14, 'halsie put hi reacht he unworf ye' L.S. 148.24; A.H.L. 422.20; 426.31; A.H. 18.7; Bede 372.7; Luke 17.11; Job. 28.16; A.H.L. 288.18; 490.30; An. 23.1c. The periphrasis with senen is occasionally met with as A.H.L. 146.12.

Halsien like bidden serves as an introductory to a direct petition as, <sup>H. 11.118</sup> 'ic halsie ye, ofenwerpe mid ye wetere alle burgwaran'.

Hyman, as a verb of petition is followed by the subjunctive, as A.H.L. 156.22, 'We scolden hyman to Gode halsie put he todnawe pa qfeln coetunye from we hasten'.

Lamen expressing incitement to future action is followed by the subjunctive, as Bede 46.18, 'scolden put he foran we'.





similarly, 44134; Jul. 25<sup>149</sup>/22.

Latian with similar meaning has also a like sequence. N.T. 2669, for widest me latian part is suba dromer.

Lyffan. The dependent sentence is often used as the grammatical subject introduced by tek or tean lyff. as A.H. 2142.6, 522.12 etc. Elsewhere as object. The constructions of the dependent clause vary. The simple subjunctive is very frequent as. Mark 22.17, "et tek lyffed part men casse gagel sylle"; Mark 10.4. "Hopes lyffed part men wite hew galades boc". John 5.10, B.H. 189.22; W. 285.35; A.H. 74.25; 100.13; ~~Mark 7.22~~.

There is however the tendency to use the preposition with motion rather than the simple subjunctive. as Rom 5.18, "lyffad me part we alden we on segor up wean moten". Then 667, Acts 40.2; W. ~~25.17~~; 285.8; A.H. 216.11; Ruth ~~1.7~~<sup>330</sup>; 154.7; Mark 288.222. There are occasional examples of the grammatical construction as A.H. 348.24, "is lyffed to lyblenne", similarly 520.10.

Related expressions with similar meanings are Acts 60.15 "inf-  
moste wealde part tes moten cosles galapan to liden", Acts 22.34  
forge/lyffayne; 460.25 coses lyffes seald.



Manian is without exception followed by the simple subject. In C.P. it occurs almost exclusively in the form to maniane employed very frequently as introductory to the chapters in duties, as 171.12. "Iac sint to maniane pa unu. Prodan pak hi kura ne sipe gehorden" W. 225.13. "paune manap as pis halige yearik pak we sinde son qungn-  
epode to ure Santa pearfe" L.S. 496.146; ~~266.1~~ <sup>Scay.</sup> Sif, 36; Hede 210.15. In <sup>Sib</sup> ~~277~~.50 we see the <sup>rare</sup> ~~simple~~ construction with the infin. "gehomad modes fuene peran to side".

The related noun maning is likewise followed by subject <sup>Beta</sup> ~~2~~ 350.1.

Mupstan regularly requires the simple subject, in the dependent clause, as WHL. 36.20. "Da yfelen we mupstan, iad pak hi from do ra yfenessum manliche gehorden"; so 34.22; 262.12; W. 171.16; U.H.A. 492.18. When the verb has the mean-  
ing "to mention", with reference to some real work, the indic. is met with in the dependent clause, as Hede 447. "pe we qungn-  
equon pak tenous se casore het puyrs gedicant".

Mupstan, referring to proposed future action is followed by the subjunctive, as Gen 21.52. "paeste mupstad pak we after die



infra si griffin ardas," or by the simple infra. as B. 1088  
"se he gode myghted brunpan beast colide."

Heden<sup>1471</sup> is followed by the prepositional with scalen Bde 262.1  
"heade him fact he riden scelde."

unbarman (unbarage) is followed by the subjunctive, as Bde  
140.10 "unbarman scelde part he in pan gode ofen of fastness  
fastness astorn."

Taccan in its adverbial sense is followed by the sim-  
ple subjunctive UH. 63.2 or by the prepositional with scalen as A.H. 372.  
31. "He scelde him scelde part he scelde up and of scelde."

Lican is generally followed by the subjunctive, as L.S.  
18.130. "ic fe scelde part per pan gode of scelde," so 134.244;  
164.249; 204.149 etc. Occasionally by the prepositional with scalen  
L.S. 144.435. "pore scelde part he scelde scelde from."

lifcan is mostly followed by the subjunctive, as UH. 600.1.  
"ye scelde part se gode scelde we scelde scelde scelde,"; so  
172.33; L.S. 444 40.66. also by the infinitive UH. 600.7. "in  
L.S. 28.204 it has the sense of promise and is followed by scelde  
"he scelde part he scelde scelde scelde."



Geþingian is regularly with the subjunctive, as G.S. 42.  
 "Geþinga us þæt he us ne laete".

þreatian, with the imperative, both 2. and 3. A.H.L.  
 416.27, him þreatodon þæt he his eare of þam seceðe".

Wærn þu, an expression of warning is followed by the  
 subjunctive, A.H.L. 110.17, þu þa wære þæt þu ne dræce of þam wine".

Warnian expressing in general advice against a  
 certain course of action is followed by the subjunctive, of the dependent  
 verb, as G.S. 160.211, þæt he ne arnian þæt he hæle ne  
 þam ungytne wefre of þam þeowum", G.S. 184.255; A.H.L. 120.16;  
 G.S. 27; A.H.L. 14.33; 336.5; 602.24. The imperative form  
warna is a very common introduction as Mark 1.44, "Warna þæt  
 þu hit nanum men ne sege". G.S. 268.98; 272.161.

When the indirect expression after warnian simply relates the  
 danger against which the advice is directed, the indicative is used,  
 A.H.L. 262.224, "þa ge warnode man hi þæt þær was ferd  
 of geðeod æt ðendene ogyðan hi".

Wædd is used in A.H.L. 20.28 as an expression of com-  
 mand, "þis is man wædd þæt æt byge-wita ðu gebyrdst".





to make supra, in the sense of promise is probably utrum 1248

Uyscan is probably by the subj. ut, 28. Uysca post  
presupposes opportunity ware; or by possim ut 110.4.

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### B. Verbs of Thinking, Believing, &c.

In this class are included verbs that express simple supposition as uwan, puwan, pywan; those that imply <sup>express</sup> thought directed to the accomplishment of an action as suwan, tuwan; verbs of belief or trust as geliefan, tenuean; of doubt, uncertainty and the like as ti-o, tuquing hopian. With these expressions the moment of subjectivity is always present in full force, and, unless some external motive enters to change the expression, the subjunctive or its equivalent is regularly formed.

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#### Uwan

Of all commonly occurring verbs introducing Indirect Discourse, uwan is the most consistent in requiring the



subordinate of the dependent work. This is I think to be over-  
estimated for by the fact that in these expressions the work or  
action introduced by when is not considered to exist at all,  
and its supposed existence is simply in the mind of the writer;  
it is conceived therefore from a wholly subjective standpoint,  
and is expressed by the ordinary mood of subjective conception — the  
subjunctive. Ce P. 204. 10. "He would not speak if he had  
power."

subjunctive. Ce P. 204. 10. "Hic uenat pact pact sic pact  
telle"; In ungetragenen uenat pact pact seite frow-  
en sic. AHS. 124. 14. "Sume man uenat pact sein ge-  
nichtsumige to fulfren dem wadome"; A. 130. 26. "pa uenat  
man pact pact gewinn Alexander folgern gewand were".

There are isolated examples of the use of the indic., and it is very difficult to explain these few anomalous constructions <sup>in</sup> ~~and~~ against the back view of subjunctive forms. A conjecture however may be made as to the probable cause of this construction. Accepting this subjunctive as the mood of subjective reflection, it is at least supposable that the reality of a condition would be more emphasized when this ~~case~~ <sup>case</sup> is in the mind of the speaker himself or of the person



rootly adverbial, then when reference is made to the object of a third person; hence of the objective we must should take note if it cannot be expected to be present with the first and second persons; and in truth with within the instances where distinct indic. forms are found occur with ~~the~~ first or second person of the verb.

Again owing to the frequency of their use ic wone and wonest fu (or wone) seem to have suffered a weakening of the original signification. Some examples of these forms may be given A.H.L. 530.26. 'ic wone past pas word <sup>ne</sup> zine row full cante'; in A.H.L. 378.4, the conjunction is omitted, and therefore the indic. use is formed by the breaking of connection. 'Ic wone mit zine of new file'; Bae. 146.29. 'Wonest pa me p. the zine pa ping for di gone zine py tri wabbat'; 16 ~~phi~~ <sup>27</sup> 'gif fu wonest past piere wonest wonestas piere zine'; A.H.L. 346.5. 'Wonest fu past tri boof asyndeone from paun dome?'

In Bae. 44.15 'ic wone past ye wonest past ye nan god ne ye zine pa kabbat', it is probable that the presence of wone also contributed to the use of the indic.

The above distinction is well illustrated by the following.



ing example in B. 86.7 "hunc per post partum urat  
partu post part urat necesse est ut urat?"

For the most part however uenan in these cases retains  
its usual negative sense as A.H. 424.29; C.P. 458.10. "hunc  
uenan part urat to sum quibus"; 253.24; O. 58.28. Indeed  
the subjunctive-forming form of uenan is so strong that in close  
renderings of a Latin original the usual subjunctive is required even  
when the Latin uses the indic. form. as John 13.29 "hunc part  
se hunc hunc urat be him [put about quia dicit se dicit]

Uenay to the universal employment of the subjunctive after  
uenan the auxiliaries uenan and hellen are used to ex-  
press future action in many cases where elsewhere the subjunctive  
would be the regular expression. N.T. 17.11. "Uenay part se urat  
on quod q'ie partum on partum partum"; A.H. 183.31.  
"Uenay part se urat quibus to partum partum?" So R. 471.27;  
N.T. 17.10. Uenay in the sense of determined future action is  
used in L. 244.6. Its usual meaning of duty or obligation is  
seen in C.P. 251.14. "hunc hunc urat in part se fela urat  
urat habban". As usual with verbs of thinking it denotes,





the real action proceeding from the efforts of the subject. <sup>17</sup> *Or. 14011*.  
'*þæc he same hoole word þæt he searum reorde*'; *Or. 14014*;  
*112110*; *168128*<sup>9</sup>; *u.H. 58410*.

*Willen* is frequent in the simple future signification. *u.H.*  
*4801*. '*weode þæt he willen his cyððem from*'. *C.P. 2011*.  
'*ðære he weode þæt his blafst him dean word*'. *so Or. 1866*;  
*u.H. 34117*; *Or. 14411*; *34110*; *u.H. 3825*; *382124*; *L.S.*  
*428181*; *u.S. C. 228. C. 10*; *300. C. 15* <sup>11</sup> *ft.* In instances like  
*C.P. 113. 25*. '*þu wilest willen þæt he word gef þæm*  
*weode an se anweald wære togeþunged*'; *Willen* is used to  
give a more distinct expression <sup>12</sup> to the action indicated that could  
be done by the simple verb. <sup>(18)</sup>

The omission of the conjunction after *wean* does not as a  
rule affect the mood of the dependent verb. This is frequently to be  
found in interrogative sentences, as *Or. 91. 25*. '*canst þu, eage  
að se þine þæm on laude wy. Ene yðow*'. Likewise *4013*;  
*John 21. 25*; *B.H. 85. 16*.

There are sporadic examples of the true *acc.* and *inf.*.  
after *wean*, as *u.H. 510. 25*. '*þæt þu canst me for tinsty-*

(17) *Ælfr.* *Seolm and Willan* *fr. 19.*

(18) " " " *fr. 25.*







of mood in the dependent clause. This verb appears to contain in itself all shades of expression, from the pure subjectivity of a mere conjecture to the objective statement of a universal truth. Great diversity is therefore observable in the constructions, and, what is more, this variety depends to a considerable degree upon the writer.

In C.P. there is a steady adherence to the subjunctive as. III. 11. "he geseget þæt he wære se swiðe;" 379. 11. "S. Pannus geseget þæt he swa swiðe unscyðdega wære." In the one example of the use of the indicative the statement is set forth in a strong objective manner. 41. 32. "he sint to mænigum þæt he gesege and wære getmænigum þæt he ða forþe wære hæle for þære ælcwunne". If on the other hand we examine the constructions used by Ælfric after gelyfan, we notice, just as with regular verbs of saying, many instances of the indicative; but it is well nigh impossible here to draw an hard and fast line of distinction in the employment of mood; it seems to be regulated to a great extent simply by the desire of the writer to set forth one statement more objectively than another, as will be seen by comparing the two following extracts. A.H. 216. 12. "he geseget þæt he ðære gesealde þære Cristes gife." and 292. 25. "he wære an





- in *Qualities*.  
 July. } actual clause. f. VI, 30.  
 } actual clause relating to *Qualities*, f. VI, 18.

Howshaw, f. 24, 25  
 because dependent clause is regarded as an actual fact  
 M. IX, 45, 164. XI, 24; f. XIV, 10; XV, 21; X, 38; XI, 42, 27; XVI, 27;  
 XVII, 8.





















Lyman











[illegible]

Nyegyan is very consistently followed by the subject as Gen.  
377. "We find seldom Nyegyan past even before some andun gebetan."  
Like the Nyegyan Gen. 203<sup>1</sup>. Nyegyan is present in Gen. 562.

Lichen is peculiar in the employment of scorpius for the usual  
 form. L.S. 32016 <sup>4</sup> 3. This specimen is the only one with a black lichen on the  
 leaf. It is from same; S. 514, 407 "The lichen is a very small  
fact is sometimes found here as W. 1972." The last fact he says strongly!

Undraedan. In this verb there is an inherent moment of volition, in that the will is directed not to the fulfillment but rather to the non-fulfillment, the abjuring of the intention, as in Latin clause with ne and quominus. The subjunctive and ne are parallel in the formation and are only slightly different. Cp. 4111. To be noted must be from disposition, the notion that he negate on his own purpose. Likewise 10/11<sup>7</sup>; On 4416; Alt 4121. "ge-cow undraedat fact ge owen to lighth leornu"; so Bece 29426; 41028; Alt 122.29; 132.3.

For this subject is important since the peripheral is with some in some





convinced friend, as Bene 190.15 "Onjan onbadeh pakt Le te helle luum ze.  
lucet ben wende": do Bene 350.14, 354.29.

Willan is employed in the future clause of design, where the fear is  
that the designing person is about to carry out his intention. as On 75.14,  
'I was in paktum pa to qce for yman ude; 150/.' See also 'pakt  
he tith foran ude!'

One instance of the indir. occurs. AHR 70.14, "We intended us  
pakt pa for sikan paktum, a to yman ude ude yman ude  
be pakt present". This ude is due possibly to the tendency of pre-  
terite ude in conditional sentences to retain a preterite form.

Urean has the same origin as the corresponding preterite  
verb ude. Gen. 222 'it was (u)rean pakt ude ude pakt ude  
ude pakt ude ude ude!'

Seean implying an effort towards the attainment of an  
action is followed by the subjunctive form 70.4, 'pakt pakt ude ude'. AHR 107.

Uncejan is comparatively rare as the introduction to  
an indirect declarative sentence; its proper sphere is found in the  
indirect interrogative sentence. It, however, probably coincides in  
meaning to hoyian, it has perhaps a shade more of the idea of 'to-  
be'

[16] Lüdtgens, "Deuman van welen", p. 81.

















Ull 1601. "form to put him in put for in table. No 11615; 17/11/16

An instances of the Acc. and Infim. modelled after the Latin original  
of form in form 170.21 "he to go it has quod est in no no  
ine sapientium esse.]

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### C. Verbs of Direct Perception and Simple Introduction.

Of verbs of this third class there are two distinct  
divisions (1) Verbs of Direct Perception; with these expressions  
there can be little if any subjective nomination; the verbal sense,  
as the events recorded are displayed before the eye as simple unde-  
rstandable realities; hence the indicative is the predominant mood.

(2) Verbs more nearly related to these expressions, & <sup>in</sup> have <sup>in</sup> the same  
class (2) Verbs serving as introduction to simple statements of  
events in indirect form; with these we are well acquainted by  
custom, since these are really nothing more than introductory words  
to indirectly recorded events of frequent occurrence. Although with  
this second class of verbs there is not the same bold expression of real-  
ity as with verbs of perception, still, as the subjective element is reduced.



by context in these introductory words, the statement cannot be objectively rendered, and hence as above the indic. is almost exclusively employed in the dependent clause.

### 1. Verbs of Direct Perception.

In this class we include witan, reþelan, geseon, gesearian, menneþan, geacsean, geþriþan, secearian and the like.

#### Witan

This verb expressing in general simple intellectual knowledge of a fact is followed very consistently by the indic. as C.P. 17/1, where we have witan part pa in þeawas leas of þeolicette. Witanian 121.2; 141.11; 171.5; 201.11; 220.16; 271.21.24; 291.21; 355.21; Oe.

35.21; 140.1; 242.32.4; 29.4.41; 166.30.8; uHt. 76.2; 179.17; 258.12.

The dependent clause has the grammatical function of subject yet the construction is so-witane as C.P. 17/1. is to witane part pa if we work þeawas leas, similarly 273.1; uHt. 110.6; 25. <sup>424</sup> ~~185~~ 185; ~~166.30.8~~ 166.30.8. Witanian and witane it is

the object of witan.

Almost all the occurrences of the subjunctive are due to the entrance into the sentence of external ideas that require this mood as C.P.



50111 'We weten past he naar vaders' gift de uoerfongh die vaderen  
down', where the main clause of the indirect sentence is the aposiopesis  
of an ideal condition. Similarly See. 4116; Luke 14. 7. In 16.  
459 'Gif hi weten aer past he Crist waere cynig oer waerum',  
the subjunctive is due to the influence of the conditional idea contained  
in the governing clause; likewise also the following sentence is  
C.P. 177. 7. 'past he weten past die aller althouten he ginc', So.  
B.H. 225. 7. The subjunctive is due at times to the entrance of  
the element of duty or obligation as C.P. 273. 24 'Een oecumenus wisten  
past de past die dinc sove he gehoort'. W. 120. 16 'and weten  
past eiden oufong past heo hiden vintem gehoort gebringen', Sim-  
ilarly See. 120. 8; 215. 3; 277. 17; C.P. 489. 6. 'past he was to act  
aene past he to namum men waere he leude'. In L. 5520. 542  
the subjunctive is due to the presence of the negative, and in C.P. 385. 12  
it is owing to the influence of the preceding temporal construction with of.  
'op po wite past die afre waere wege ge ge we'. In a  
very few instances what is most probably the simple subjunctive of indica-  
tion is found after weten as Hec. 116. 8 'we weten past he ge ge ge  
proude past he ge ge ge'. In H. 185. <sup>17, 18.</sup> ~~18~~ a false ge in









Incidental mention has been made of the omission of the conjunction when the subordinate clause of the dependent sentence precedes the main clause; it is worthy of observation that this omission is very frequent in complex sentences after ut and, it is often a very difficult matter to determine when the clause is to be regarded as a relative and when as independent clauses. All things seem to show that the subordinating force of ut is comparatively weak compared that of regular verbs of saying and there is a constant tendency to use this word as a simple introductory or parenthetical expression such as is found in the common Modern English exclamation 'You know!'

The following irregular constructions require notice. The Accus. and Infinitive is found especially as under 141 'ut hic Mathias parvulus noster brunus hunc adagium de se ipso loquitur'; ut hic 101. 'hic ipso loquitur de se ipso' so hic 161/7; ut 133; ut 134. The Accus. of the substantive and a (participle) adjective as ut 172 'ut hic ipso loquitur de se ipso'. Similarly ut 172, ut 172, ut 172, ut 172, ut 172. In ut 172 the following curious construction occurs: 'ut hic ipso loquitur de se ipso'. ut hic ipso loquitur de se ipso' after ut hic ipso loquitur de se ipso'.



The accus. Worðen is probably due to the curious confusion <sup>arising from</sup> its being regarded as the object of witian.

The statistics for constructions with witan are as follows.

	CP.	Acc.	Pre.	Recl.	Rel.	W.	RS.	Att.	Gen.
June.	24	9	23	28	35	27	14	46	28
July.	5	0	5	0	2	7	3	0	1
Sculan	1	2	1	0	2	5	5	0	0
Willan	0	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1

## Ongeitan

This verb is found in all Anglo-Saxon writers.; it is frequent in the works of the Anglo-Saxon period especially in Æl., but is more sparingly used in Later Anglo-Saxon and almost wholly absent who employs mostly meowian as undergeitan. As with witan, the statement is purely objective, the indic. is predominant, as C.P. 101.12, "he seget þæt he of slay þine sygne". Similarly, 101.118, 119, 14; 115.14; 165.120; 1.11.1; 2.13.4; 32.1.6; Cr. 268.14; 222.1; Bede 440.30; Bth. 67.5; 109.10. Æl. XII. 804; Gen. 1.74, ~~262~~ ~~577~~, Jud. 168; Cr. 1160; Bed. 899; El. 289; Ath. 136.33.

Here also, however, external elements enter into the expression and cause the use of the subjunctive. A conditional or concessive use



directly affecting the governing clause — but still possessing the sub-  
ordinate clause exercises its influence on the mood, as C.P. 69.20 "Def  
gab angitt angitt pak he hoo angitt sie". Similarly, 49<sup>21</sup> but  
the <sup>involuntive</sup> ~~involuntive~~ idea in C.P. 119.1<sup>12</sup>, ~~that~~ "like influence at work in  
C.P. 159.7. It gives the true impression that the sie is unstipulated", as 44.15.  
In Rev. 56.7, 150.11; 151.14 the dependent sentence is also an ideal  
or unusual condition. The subjunctive is due to the negative idea in  
C.P. 195.15, "he may further expectant pak hit angitt off sie", also  
28.11. The subjunctive is also frequent in hypothetical and as-  
sumptions as C.P. 77.18, "se he angitt pak se pociet  
and q'houre stonne"; 151.14 "pak the angitt pak he men  
that". Likewise 28.11; 419.4; 44.13. It is to be noted that in  
these instances the governing verb is generally subjunctive and the prin-  
ciple of attraction has no doubt considerable influence on the use  
of <sup>this</sup> mood. The strong negative nature of angitt often produces  
the indicative even when one or more of these subjunctive elements  
enter, as C.P. 201.16, "Def his me angittat pak for best hisa poli-  
can". In Rev. XII 8 "saade he angittat angittat hoo pak he  
not were"; and 156.25 "pak saade pak pak angittat pak he".



weolde the subjunctive, is really due to the regular native construction of the soogan; the interrogative nature of the expression in Boe. 208.8, accounts for the use of the subjunctive. "Hæstow þu egipte þæt ælc æghel-willeode men ðie witas ægste?"

Sculan has its usual force in prescribing a duty in C.P. 205.10. "For the eighth part the man must summen þæt man summa scode. [constrastadon is not] so ~~145.22~~; Boe. 185.14, or is so in a prophetic sense as Boe. 198.9. "ic egipte þæt þu of þessum life beorun scel [animadoost to illam ex hanc vita sapientiam] willan expresses almost simple future tense in Boe. 16.22; 36.7; B.H. 135.22, or with slight traces of the original idea of obligation as C.P. 457.25 "for the eighth part the yeafol west beorun fride habban leode."

The Accusative form is rarely met with and is an obvious pattern after the Latin construction as Boe. 330.15; 340.14; ~~400.22~~.

Undergietan is of like meaning to egietan but is rarely used, being confined mostly to later Anglo-Saxon especially to the writings of Ælfric. In its sequence it differs in no way from the preceding verb. Boe. 250.20. "for undergiet þu





per se an unes gahald to þu geseonum. A.H.L. 424.33; 430,  
12; A.H.L. 160.12; 270.9; A.S.C. 270. C. 19+.

### Geseon.

(As this is an expression of direct perception through the senses it naturally sets forth the statement in its full reality, and the indic. is almost universal in the indirect clause, as C.P. 447, 32, "þæt he geseon þætte þis mannes lof wide brædlice gewit," Or. 140.20; 246.29; L.S. 252.218; A.H.L. 80.12; 182.4; 208.5; B.H. 189.5; Bede 412.28; Byn. 203; Boe. 94.30.

The subjunc. is rarely found in the dependent clause. In B.H. 45.8, "ne sy eow næmæn cearo þæt ge geseon þæt þeos eadige Maria sy gefeget to deaðe," the adjectival idea concerning the subjunctive of geseon makes itself felt even in the dependent clause. Likewise Bede 438.18. The Subjunctive occurs also when geseon in the passive has meaning of "videtur". þæt is geseogen þæt he unre ge-  
wiss his sylfes forðfore "[qui paterius sui obitus existitisse videtur]

Sculan represents an action of certain fulfillment in future time as A.H.L. 534.13. "swa he geseawon þæt he brædlice gewitan scolde."



and willan with a strong sense of volition in AHA. 302.15.

The <sup>Singular</sup> ~~Occasional~~ infinitive is remarkably frequent after geesean. This infinitive construction expresses direct presentation, and serves as a vivid denotation of an event actually occurring. as Bede 1127, "heo þa geese for þa besceþ maesse maesse in godes circean"; Gen. 2277. "þæt he geese for Abraham ðenisc fligan"; Be. 2. 510. 5. "he geese and geese in gewinne gostlic beon" [Lat. acc. dupin]. Additional examples are John 20. 5. 6; Ec. 243, ~~243~~; And. 847; 992; 1014; 1009; 1445; 1492; 1690; Bed. <sup>IV. 1</sup> ~~394. 10~~; 435. 1. 15; ~~439. 7~~; Wund. 40; Cr. 498; 506; 5<sup>11</sup> ~~4~~, 740; 725; 1154; Dan. 726; Gen. 669; AHA 22. 16; 4688; 10. 199. 13; Bede 44. 21. From these examples it will be seen that this

is a favorite construction in the graphic language of Anglo-Saxon poetry.

The modern English equivalent is the present participial construction and curiously enough this Latin present participle in John 5. 17. is rendered by the Anglo-Saxon infinitive. "Ietan þæt he geese his fader an [quod videt pater an parentem]"

There are occasional examples of the apposition of the dependent clause to the substantive object of geesean, as Cr. 1134 "geesean þeniscra for" Line 2439 "geeseð mine handa þæt ic sylf eist com".

- 2 -

17

Subjunctive.

Gedigen like geren is usually followed by the indicative, as Cp. 263, 24. "hie sonder gedigen pack in him bid gepflichte Subornones write", 357.22, L.S. 254.254; A.H. 220.30; 278.2; B.H. 161.6; Bode 320.26.

The subjunctive is however occasionally found. Besides the instance caused by the intervention of external modal ideas as Cp. 211.19, there are a number of examples of subjunctive after gedigen with the indicative meaning of necessity, thus agreeing precisely with the usual subjunctive of reported statements after verbs of saying; as Ar. 138.18 "ic hiende pack hit in naere in dem dajen und Romanum luten gerine"; Bode.

III. 24 "we gedigen pack dan sum oploze his paede"; Bp. 117; Bode 190.52. "we gedigen pack were unredelice halgrosse oping" [and. icimus quia facti sunt ex miraculis sanctitatis]; in the last example the turn of the Latin may have had some influence on that of the Anglo-Saxon. In most cases however the objective movement is very strong, and even in such close translations as the Gospels, the indicative is used for the subjunctive. as Mark. 12. "pade hiende gedige pack for hams beloved wad" [cum a vobis quod amicos vestros esset]

Siden with the sense of duty is found in A.H. 544.27; and in a few.









19  
Aht 136.18; #496<sup>19</sup>; p. 262.34; An. 1517, Ec. 807; B.H. 115.20; Luke  
23.7 and with special frequency in John's Gospel.

The few subjunctive forms after these verbs are due generally to the  
subjunctive character of the sentence in which these verbs depend, as esp.  
in final sentences as L.S. 250.19<sup>3</sup>. "paet men encnawon paet we te be clyp-  
odon and we been gehcaldene's B.H. 191.27. 'paet we encnawon paet he  
buten we been pa pe habban'; or in negative expressions as Andr. 714.  
"Soð ne encnawon paet hit angyneftan geðon unre seinglaenan".

In Guth. 174.4, the indirect clause refers to the substantive object  
of gecnawan "pa he seðe encnawon ~~from~~ forh-geðael paet hit feor  
ne was"; similarly in Cr. 1188 cudon encnawon metod paet.

Locan is not so generally employed as indicating a direct  
discourse. Some examples of its use Aht. 70.16. "paet we geðeapfe  
for we paet we haðen we ðe paet him ne bið geðe". Ec. 568.23; L.S.  
258.342; 298.216; Aht. 426.9.

Behcaldan is followed by the negative construction with the in-  
ditive, as Aht. 84. "He behcald paet God geðeot we of ~~geðeot~~ and  
we geðeot for tyldgeot". The dependent clause frequently refers back to a  
substantive object of the governing verb as Aht. 446.25. "He behcald pe



minne derwan Joh pack men man mit his galien in ordan"; so 452.14,

Cunrigan requires the indic. of the dependent verb; a common construction is the double object, a noun and the indirect object as Vt. 2. 33, "Cunrigan his unite pack he unitef ares gefaren"; Bore 118.9. The main clause can give the He itself pack he pa 1-7, & likewise unitef.

Cun, derwan and gesene with the verbs unitef, pa and don form strong objective introductory expressions, and the finite, is used almost without exception in the imperative clause as Or. 154.13, "want Pir-  
me cut pack up to dore ares gefaren in Licia pa lorde"; ~~C.P. 102.9~~  
L.S. 139.32; A.H. 206.13; Bore 84.4; Bore 150; A.H. 167.15. Willan is used with the sense of assign in Or. 146.13, "want Healedom cut pack Pidi-  
can brider lorden comen on lie", — C.P. 153.4 "bit hit swatol pack  
se lornigene fordest pa craft his leredom", C.P. 83.20; L.S. 139,  
327; Bore 10.17; 98.6; ~~Bore 10.17~~. — Or. 252.29. "Hit was se  
Bore 309,  
swatol geine pack hit was Yodes thinking". A similar saying.

Example is Gen 26. "he unite bedpored ag, for pack his wife <sup>of her bed, woman</sup> unitef de

There are almost no examples of the subjunctive; they are always due to the presence of modal verbs in the apodictic, as Bore 134.17 owing to the interrogative nature of the sentence. There are however like some good examples



paeth hiora naere naether paeth ope.

Searean expressing knowledge gained by seeing sets forth the  
this knowledge as an unquestionable reality; the direct. is therefore the main  
of the dependent clause. The use of this verb is confined almost entirely to  
Anglo-Saxon prose; only a few scattered instances are seen in the poetry.  
A.H.C. 296.C.15 "pa se gylping gaderode paeth se ðine eppel 4612; B.M.  
393. Hallowe we gaderod paeth se ælfrun ða ligan eorde meara weof; O.S.  
148.16. "seareode paeth paes forðes weas sear forð to him geryne." s. B.M.  
46.12; 146.5; 288.30; A.H.C. 186.2; B.M. 433; O.S. 150.11, 160.1; 176.1; 200.11;  
~~227.14~~; 230.4; 282.7.

Witen is found in the subordinate clause with a personal subject in a few  
late cases, as O.S. 80.25. "Le nipa paeth pa seareode paeth ðine ðine sear  
eþridon wele" and ðe ðe ðe in a prophetic expression in W. 177.8.

There is one example of the demonstrative of view determination in the  
graphic style of Wulfstan. W. 21 "we gaderodan his gearede eadmon ðe  
godes eadmon and we gaderodan þa a eadmon eadmon þa ge-  
sotfaetan manna."

Gefrigan is similar to the preceding verb both in sense  
and in sequence. A distinction in use is however to be observed; while



gefrorian is a compound mostly like those of gefrigan is a compound like gefrigan is a parasite introduction to a poem [see lines 2; Almanix 1; Dan 1.]  
C. 101. 'in þæt gefrigan þæt gefyrn be þ. 2 aegde sum wif for a ðæri-  
as'; Beow 1695 'Hic hæfton gefrornen þæt æt to folc micles in þæm  
wriðle waldend foram ðeunga leode', see Alman 1.

With gefrigan there are numerous examples of the Accusative construction, as. 'Dan 1. "Gefrigan ic Helcos aegde lifgean in Hlomsaten, god-  
dost ðærlan, aþingum habban"; And 1094 "Se iunge gefrigan leode to  
sorne burgum þannan"; Beow 1770. georne gudeþing geðre gefr-  
nan þingas ðæm"; C. 78. 'He me ærlice searþe me gefrigan in  
ærdigum aegde geuifan'; þæt 7. 'Gefrigan ic þa ælofrum wiðhafan  
worcan up sumes æld'; see þæt 774; þæt 246, Beow 2485, 2675; 2755;  
2774.

Helcorian retains in some measure the peculiarities of gefrigan.  
The verb of indirect discourse as line þan and searþe in that the true  
subject of the report statement is frequently found in the subordinate  
clause. as RH 11. 25 "He ðær wæs þæt se ðe sic to þæs ðæf" 131,  
15  
2. "Se ær we m. 30es þæm woroden þæt ær ðe sic to his þingum  
ære". Likewise RH 1. 126, line 164, 165; 1744; W 2012, 2012; 12/13









found in young stems C.P. 168.15; 451.16; L.H.D. 494.16; Heat 23.51.

(Obsequium has the regular regimen of this class of verbs. bid. 1.36. "is pact infans pact se bid defecti condonatum"; Cor 14.8.7. Ob he formam pact die condon nescit Obsequium"; 52.6. "pa se agnity pact infans pact him non q. se dicitur bid se".

Securus appears in p. 100-101; like q it is possible  
by the indic. as at H<sup>I</sup> 490.1. "Securus put man stole his man in a man".  
as H. 58. Securus has a Substantive report besides the dependent clause  
in Luke 12.24 "Securus put neguas put neg no want no no report."

Understanding as a simple expression of cognition is found  
by the index. It is of very frequent occurrence in Wulfstan and is quite  
common in Ælfric's writings, taking the place in a great degree of the  
ordinary words of the cognate understan and underian, the usual expres-  
sions of ælfrian prose, as W. 206. "understandað þat þu he mæst"  
manik unlik þing; 72.6; 97.6; 108.2; 112.4; 123.1; 151.27; 650d,  
uðð 28.27; 210.5; 458.10. It takes the common form is to under-  
standenne is followed by a long sentence which probably passes over to  
direct discourse, as W. 192.21, "is to understandenne þæt swa swa seo  
unreht lifon þær ær, wile þa eowurðen stigan oððe dæne"





Mt. XII, 7. hit getypat pakt hit geteliupa (Oheret ~~haer~~ friis)

L. IX, 22. hit oftyret pakt mannes sunn fela pinga polige  
xiii, 14

Mt. IX, 11. hweret seegat pharisei aus pa boceras, pakt getypat  
seest, pakt helio come.

from LP. 4 him folgynde pakt hi seestet paron pakt Simeon  
leant. (Oheretet witten sunn hancien)

to be used in this way, having now very generally the meaning of githon, gosity, githonality; its place as an introductory word is taken by goinpan. Taking C. P. and U. B. as representative works, then two points, one first that C. P. contains twenty-five examples of githon to four of goinpan. in the other hand in U. B. there are over forty examples of goinpan while githon in this sense is entirely wanting.

The subjection of the dependent work after polygram is due to the in-  
troduction of external subjunctoral ideas, as CoP. 199/13. We give him a po-  
lytype part he for his system understands in his feelings his klafes to  
be po Sunday, 19922; ~~CoP.~~ 241.1. Signals him polytype part he word  
in Sunday with po 6, 227, <sup>9</sup>. In Box 112. 20. The dependent clause  
is really an unusual condition. It is a system polytype of him to be a po part  
he hears no of the klafes?

Examples of golumpan with the aridic. are very numerous, as L.S.  
264.51; ~~264.1272~~; Dec. 226.15; W. 152.14; U.H. 142.17; Ec. 272;  
Dec. 2125; ~~L.S. 553.742d~~.

The occurrences of the subjunctive in the dependent clause is due to essentially the same causes as was noticed with gebyrdan. 6. 273, 11. þæt þæt gellir þæt is on some finite þu as in (10. 10. 11)

















rest did come, the principal statement was considerable force of being placed at the least prominent part of the sentence, this was necessary to correct this fault in style, that a reference to the main assertion is made by then at the beginning of the sentence, and <sup>after the intervention</sup> ~~with the intent~~ of this subordinate expression, the principal statement, already introduced, is made in indirect discourse as Neo 170.9. 'Da was, after most management, both mine was wifien of his bischoppele'. 174.11 'pa was on pure seofu minto se þæt he þa þeowu oferstyg'; 192.25 'Da was þy aeft man geate his riwes þæt he se arwyrðra fæder Paulinus forðgeat.' So. 104.12; 105.21; 126.8; 186.23; 18.64; 115.29.

The statements made by then (þan) appear to be placed in the transition between indirect and direct discourse. Transition from indirect to direct discourse is readily and frequently made.

The subjunctive in the dependent clause is occasionally found as was mentioned the case with geunfan etc. In C.P. 57.8, it is due to the negative interrogative character of the expression. 'An we geas toben þan (?)' þan, þæt we se æft to geunra? See also W. 23.28.

In B.H. 115.29, the construction is peculiar owing to the omission of þan. 'Hæron þyrum dæge þæt we driðen. Hælen Crist þa





manuscript form of this construction is diafon and syffon.

### paet is or waes.

The combination of paet with the verb wesan forms an interesting introductory expression in the variety of its use, and the peculiarity of its constructions.

✓ paet is (was) is used in four distinct ways:

The is is here mostly used

(1) To explain and amplify a previous statement, as, C.P. 463.33.

Paet is paette paet mod sana sua leik God forseht, sua and leik his agenne grefe; 355.5 "paet was paet pa adigast pa tearum of dra lea lande"; Similarly C.P. 293.16; 301.24; ~~301.24~~; 317.14; 359.26;

433.20; 463.33; Dr. 74.15; 78.4; 128.26; 254.8; R.H. 9. <sup>32</sup> ~~9~~ 11.23; 223.17;

Boe ~~XX~~ 30; 22.2; 70.28; W. 93.2; ~~126~~ 126.1. There are rare in-

stances of the use of the subjunctive in independent statements, as, e.g.,

as C.P. 349.13 "paet is paet hwa fare mid his mode aefter his eribetan."

The subjunctive may also be due to attraction by reason of the subjunctive in the leading clause as R.H. 46.1.

(2) To introduce a command or admonition following upon a previous statement. The periphrastic expression with sceulan is general.



ly found in the dependent clause, R.H. 67132, "Ves þu hehydig and gemyndig Marian þinga, þat is þat þu seest in uplompes þat god so anken vermen"; 23.7. "þat is þat we seon þat þu þe geygen geygian"; 23.11.5; W. 466.11; R.H. 464.18. The simple subjunctive construction used in the subordinate clause as C.P. 466.11. "Þat is þat þu ælc lareow sendes Cære, mid þu seon". Similarly 466.18, W. 102.24.

(3) This introductory phrase is inserted between the verb of saying and the indirect clause, usually for the purpose of drawing special attention to the following statement. The dependent clause is in most cases the repetition of a previous statement; its verb follows the usual rules for most after verbs of saying; R.H. 13.15 "þe ic se ðe, þe ðu seest, þat gýðe men gearw nashtes"; 200.11. "Gemynd þu þat ic wit me in, þat þu seest, þat þa gýðan ðe gýðan ðe gýðe anweald"; 176.19. "hwa ðe þu mæge gemyndan þat ic se ðe, þat þu seest, þat þu seest ðe gýðe anweald"; 63.11. "þat þu seest þat we anweald ðe gýðe anweald"; C.P. 123.14. "On Cæstres bocum anweald, þat þu seest ðe anweald ðe anweald ðe anweald".

(4) To express the corresponding Latin construction of two correlative



lative imperatives, fact is is used with the following peculiar construction. In German employs two correlative dependent clauses introduced by fact is and fact respectively; the subjunctive is used in both. To illustrate — Herder's preliminary statement 'Wie man seinen Verstand zu heben will, so muss man die heften der Fackel in die Asche der Unwissenheit'. [*Quodammodo ut quisque suum sensum erigat, necesse est ut lucem suam in cineribus ignorantiae immittat*], the English Saxons translate under: 'Fact is fact man his Verstand zu heben & do of it this, fact man pa put of it seine Fackel in seine Asche zu heben & seine Verstand zu heben'. (P. 1814,

Reischner correctly explains the use of the subjunctive in these expressions. (18) The contents of a preceding clause in Latin is mostly of the condition or assumption are repeated by means of the subjunctive, as is also exactly expressed by means of the predicate clause, since the subject-clause as well as the predicate-clause recounts no real event, but only points an assumed case, the subjunctive is used in both. This construction is quite frequent in the Pastoral Care; other examples of its use may be seen in CP 167, 12. 'fact is fact man his Verstand zu heben & do of it this, fact man pa put of it seine Fackel in seine Asche zu heben & seine Verstand zu heben'. [*Quodammodo ut quisque suum sensum erigat, necesse est ut lucem suam in cineribus ignorantiae immittat*]. Similarly 383, 7, 10; 315, 15;

(18) "Über den Gebrauch des Conjunctivs in CP." p. 42.



329.18; 285.7; 421.11 etc. This somewhat artificial construction is occasionally modified into an approach to the later expression, no. C.B. 413.22.  
"Solanum westeri var lactatum et S. americanum Solanum var sylvestre  
Solanum sylvestre sylvestre luculentum dof." so 425.22.

A closer approximation to the modern construction is observed in the Sam. which contains expressions<sup>found</sup> in L.S. where the indirect clause introduced by pachis serves to define and explain a preceding substantive; just as the empire, the indic. is employed; the same occurs in two general expressions taken introducing pachis. e.g. 356.30, de profeta uari is 'propheta qui in pachis pona se in unit' log formae uellic.  
it, e.g. 358.1, eandem, 356.49. L.S. 358.14 Un is temperatū  
<sup>358.</sup>  
pachis pachmen no pantiqst et impet ne digne; 358.17 mocha  
unshis easlita pachis, pachis unshis hanc in mola unshis finis  
on action descripte k' do 358.326 ; 368.334; 345.

Hit is somewhat similarly employed but with less frequency, as Rev. 252.16. "Hit is past as an error ingitt past he in opren ingit ynacrice"; so A.S. 356.2.5.

Leaves in Dec.

These substantives together with the verb "to be" are employed as























## II. The indirect interrogative sentence.

An interrogative expression may be stated independently, as, e.g., "Hast thou a sword?" in which case the attention is directed directly to the expected answer, and it is not possible to determine from the form of the interrogative sentence alone what were the surrounding conditions under which the question arose. On the other hand the question may be stated in dependence on, and inseparable from, a governing clause which supplies the time, manner, place, or the various circumstances connected with the interrogative statement.

Expressions of this latter kind are termed Indirect Interrogative Sentences or Indirect Questions; they are introduced by an interrogative pronoun, adverb, or conjunction, are to be found after such verbs serving as introductions to the Indirect Declarative Sentence, and are in a marked degree subject to essentially the same regulations for mood, tense, etc.

The divisions of introductory verbs of the Indirect Declarative Sentence are also in force in the interrogative sentence; here however arises a new class - Verbs of Enquiry.

The interrogative pronouns (1) interrogative pronouns, how and







LS. 14513, A.H. 310.14 [hui] - LS. 11144; C.D. 1178; 234.2.6; A.H. 205.30 [hui] - W. 152.17 [Lüner]

LS. 76.455 'a look for comparison of the one, more, past, present & future' 104.264 'a look for comparison of the one, more, past, present & future' 4744 [47] - 404<sup>3</sup>50; A.H. 156.1; Rev. 134.5 [Lüner]

Sulan seems to present future action, and often has little more force apparently than a more periphrastic representation of the subjunctive, as A.H. 14.22 'A look for comparison of the one, more, past, present & future' 104.264; LS. 140.70; A. 220.13; ~~LS. 140.70~~. In many cases the construction with sulan seems to correspond at present with the simple subjunctive, or its use is demanded by desired variety of expression, as A.H. 55.20. 'A look for comparison of the one, more, past, present & future' and can be compared to the one, more, past, present & future and his eyes turned toward the world and his mind free to follow wherever he wished'. Sulan is also the same form as in LS. 104.264; and its proper sense of volition in A.H. 224.26. The proper use with sulan and lutan is quite general - C.D. 4.50, LS. 35.224.

[Be] Trignan.

Trignan is with action in progress of use; the latter



is the favorite form in L.S.; Bede, W. and Gospels; the former is with a few exceptions universally adopted in A.H. and is especially prevalent in Ælfred's writings and Anglo-Saxon poetry.

W.H. 502.2. He ðenna beoðas ðeas beforan hæth ðan he  
þan to ðære lære; so L.S. 174.76; L.C. 102, ~~112.2.2~~; Bede 16.  
22; L.S. 520; X. S. 204.162 — L.S. 226.117; A.H. 70.17; 82.8;  
128.11 [hæth].

On 182.1<sup>6</sup> 'frige hi me hu monegan wintum seð æt ge-  
weard'; L.S. 114 'þær ge ðe hi me on hæth hit glasy weard'; A.H.  
18.11. 'þær on ðære Criste ceorning-stow weard'. so A.H. 452.2; L.S.  
1002 [weard] — ~~114.11~~, A.H. 1.6.26 [weard] — ~~114.11~~ +  
A.H. 310.1 (weard) — Jul. 257.36 (weard)

L.S. 74.46 'þær ge ðe hi me on hæth hit glasy weard'; A.H. 120.23 'þær ge ðe hi me on  
þære landes folc cristen weard', so A.H. 244.6; Bede 13.20.

weard in the same duty, obligation is given in (P. 103.11).  
'Frige hæth hi ðan æt ðe læran weard'; or to indicate some fu-  
ture events as Bede 296.8. 'þær ge ðe hi me on hæth hit glasy weard;  
weard weard', weard with the sense of design or intention  
is not used in A.H. 307. 'þær ge ðe hi me on hæth hit glasy weard', A.H. 29.110. so













gast he ic faemman had munn inne ycheold

Deflect is also followed by the subjunctive, as Psal. 26. 22.  
Deflect agast þam hælendum in ðe ðæt 94 þa we yf. m. ag.

## B. Verbs of Saying

### 1. Verbs of Simple Report.

#### Cweðan.

Cweðan in its ordinary use as a verb of saying is rarely found in the direct interrogative construction. Example was found here and there as C.P. 443. 19. "hæs him us þa giet to gecweden þurh ðæt he mid rihte faen for ðen ðealde".

In most of its occurrences however it is used that cweðan does not retain its original signification of a verb of saying, but with the past-tensed pronoun of the first or second person is employed simply as an introductory particle; the verb of the interrogative clause is generally in the subjunctive. C.P. 178. 5. "hær cweð we þam hælend e in þa ringed foras munn". The usual interrogative introductory particle is hwæt as John 7. 26. "hwæt we secgaþ þa cweðan mygelan þæt þu bist." [Linguistic signification]



principes, &c.] Boe. 130. 8 "curis per humores per his per halocaudan  
monum onon will" [num ejus salutaria suscipere con-  
suetis.] In form only are these examples to be regarded as  
indirect interrogative sentences; the expression is logically a  
direct question, but introduced as it is by cuestan the laws  
of syntax require the indirect form. Besides this construc-  
tion after cuestan, there are, as has been noticed above, <sup>(21)</sup> two others in  
frequent use:—the dependent clause introduced by fact and the  
direct interrogative inversion. These two expressions are interchange-  
able with the num ne clauses, as, e. g., Luk. 11. 14. "Ego sciam"  
is num in Mark. 26. 22 by "Ego sciam ne igitur" and in 26. 25 by "Ego sciam ne igitur".

direct interrogative sentences. These two expressions are interchangeable  
with the genuine nunciate clauses, as, e.g., Luk. "Mortuus ego sum"  
is nunciate in Mat. 26. 22 & "Eucypate somichyt me" in 26. 25 & eucypate <sup>Plat. 92.</sup> morte. c.

The indication of the great weakening that has taken place in the original significance of certain is seen in the numerous <sup>sensures</sup> where this normal introductory word is not used, but the underest construction with tamen still remains the same as from Ill. 33. An example is being quoted by Huet: "Huet: Huet using more than half a century?" [Huet's orig. was attested in manuscript]. Such constructions are especially frequent in Ill., as 1625 "he for without weapon for 10; 10402 "tamen per one price population among them"; 1206 "tamen per one price capital". Likewise

(21) see curetan. Indicel declarative sentence page.













on hiofcon se haccon waere"; Wess. 128, ~~27~~ 28, gif he sin fast ge-  
cyfan wolde hiract he waere"; In Boete 90, 29 "se Reclamestija  
se wolde gecyfan he geine gearminge se waere waere", the  
 Latin, quod (quod boniti vir fuert) probably exercised some  
 influence in the use of the Subjunctive.

Sculan is employed in the sense of duty, or injunction, as. CP.  
 1/3/14, "hu se sculan cyfan hu he lacian sculan"; 10/1/2 "gif he  
hu se sculan hu he lacian sculan"; De Wess. 409, 121. The  
 other auxiliaries have their regular uses as sculan RH. 12, 17; mapen  
CP. 1633, motan, 409, 3.

In Ch. 1, 53, 20, both the indirect declarative and interrogative  
 constructions, for cyfan, "cyfde hu hu hi to he sculan work  
an ministe 7 prek hi hit sculan gefreod wit heyring,"

### Scogan

A noticeable feature in the indirect interrogative sentences  
 with scogan is the frequent use of the indirect. as Ch. 24, 21. "hu  
hu se geard geard cupe cupe land geard hu hi scogan  
geard; hu cupe geard off scogan hu he land geard hu hi scogan."









An account of the interrogative character of these expressions then  
 is, as a body translation to the Subject, and this is especially the case  
 if a negative, imperative, or ~~some such~~ idea is present in the primary clause,  
 as Aff. 186-13, 'pau de tid j'aveu k'ant le q'edageu'e te i'enne"  
 [cf. CP. 401.15 above], Or. 156.20 'Hi' was, na j'aveu k'ant p'erruses p'ecous  
 q'efalten u'aveu'; & C.P. 175.15. Or. 181.13. 'He hat zume k'ock de  
 jan k'ant k'is p'ader u'aveu'. L.S. 18.28. L.S. 532.723 'p'erruses  
 zegan wolden k'ant deus ey Or. 260.26 'K'ocke k'ant k'ant  
 gewin d'wa q'ehurfe'; Or. 194.28. The Subjective is nega-  
 tive, for in the true indirect question introduced by q'ef and k'ant  
 the subject is that 26.63. 'de k'ant p' p'ant p' u'aveu me p' p' ey k'ant?'  
 Or. 26.1, 'K'ocke k'ant p' p'ant p' u'aveu me p' p' ey k'ant',  
 Aff. 179.31.

Seulen exercises its ordinary force as an exponent of duty or obli-  
 gation, as Or. 126.29. 'sande k'ant k'ant an k'is q'ant u'aveu  
u'aveu', similarly CP. 73.19; 443.25.

In a few cases the interrogative expression is used independently  
 of sezan and k'ant has the direct form: as Luke 20.2. 'Lige us on  
k'ant an u'aveu u'aveu' of verse 8. 'u'aveu u'aveu'.



seegen hurylcam andewalde ic pas ping nyre".

There are numerous instances of the indirect interrogative clause in addition to a substantive object, as W. 237.22 seegan yube his toeyne and hu he wichte" L. 5, 422.128. The interrogative clause serves at times to describe the substantive, as W. 2924. seegan he sunnan-dae-haligesse hu se selunichu g. w. min gchalgeae", ix 24, "gesagde wunden fan hu pas would be white with dust"; W. 254, "ic larey seigan / seegan spell in all cyneode cystum dohten".

### Aetiewan.

This verb is distinctly objective in its nature; hence the interrogative character of the subordinate clause is comparatively weak; it serves mainly the purpose of narration or description and the indic. is generally employed. as C. P. 161.22 "8unc hie aetiewat hu manya him witfeahst and hu aeg mycle swy-  
fit saete gende"; J. 1.174, "het aetiewan in hyre aet he adunc  
gesceow". So <sup>a.</sup> ~~CH~~ <sup>5</sup> 558.10; 186.13

At times, however, when the interrogative, or, as it frequently



happens, the <sup>exclamatory</sup> ~~interjectional~~ idea is prominent, or where some sub-  
junctive moment, as of command, is present, the subjunctive is  
required, as Bode 292.33. "paet hee aetwode he nikel doot (no-  
tes parlatgen in de forum alten 7 hupke gifu heere magues  
now"); C.P. 77.14. "he seelt actien in his lîfe gestreftig-  
nessen in nicle gesaamnisse he here in his leestun"; C.P. 179.  
11, "buten we actienen kuset hie leelden" [= "what they are to lack of"]  
Luke 12.5 "Se eus actien hurene ge raderen" [when ye must  
fear] In C.P. 101.15 "paet hie actienen hurele die faere uplican  
sitte gesicht and he in idelnisse nytt fact hefrlike roun-  
der", the final nature of the governing clause doubtless contri-  
butes to the use of the subjunctive of the first subordinate clause; the  
second subordinate clause is in reality nothing more than the mere  
statement of a general fact put in the interrogative construc-  
tion and its distance from the leading verb does away with any attraction.

When, however, the idea of admonition is especially prominent, the  
periphrastic construction with sculen is employed, as A.H.II. 250.4.  
"Wilde hie aetwode he he otram sculde mannen gevel-  
den in millicum geheim" and A.H.II. 12.12; 250.4; ~~and~~, A.H.II. 442.13,



Presumably governed by some such word as defectum, may be classed the Chapter-headings introduced by an interrogative particle, mostly hu. There are two classes of these constructions. A. Those expressions which cannot be regarded as true indirect questions, but are merely simple statements though in an interrogative form. The constructions are as follows. (1) The Indic. as C.P. 4, "hu oft se bes-gung faes rices and faes recedemes toslit þæt mod faes receres." similarly VIII. IX. (2) The Subjunctive of seulan III. hu he scylfe call earfoðu forðen. These correspond to Latin quod and Indicative. (3) The Indic. of seulan XIII. "Hu se lærow secal þæn claene on his mōde". Likewise XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII. These answer to Latin ut and subj. — B. Expressions which are more interrogative in character; seulan is employed either in the subjunct. or indic. as XII. hu he þæron drihtian scylfe [debeat] XXII. "Hu swiðe se ælcere secal þæn abes god" he [debeat] similarly XXIII. XXI. In this class may also be included those expressions introduced by hwælc as X. "Hwælc se þæn secal" so XI.; they correspond to the true indirect question in Latin [as, e.g. *qualis quisque ad regnum venire debet*]





## Ge A-Reccan.

The indirect interrogative clause after these verbs has little more force than a mere descriptive statement; the interrogative element has almost entirely disappeared. The indicative is therefore the usual mood in the interrogative clause, as Boet 50.11 "Linc mæg areccan wæs scyppendes anweald þu his gescrafta wæxat and eac Lincwunige uincet <sup>†</sup>"; 34.6 "ic eow mæg geseccan þu wæst se þrof is eallre gesaelpa"; B.H. 173.6 "he him rehte þu mycel scyþ-bran he Gebad on þam dæge"; Boe. 134.2 "ic wone þæt hit sic mæcst þearf þæt ic þe arece þu wæst þæt hehte God is"; L.S. 302.281. "he mæg man awitan he mid wordum areccan þu of se ælmihtiga god egeslice forwerce his forsewununge"; C.P. 333.14. "Gif se lareow him gesece þu flænde þis andwærd is". So C.P. 441.1<sup>2</sup>~~8~~; A.H. 28.26; 46.10; Or. 1014; W. 147.17; B.H. 46.19; Cr. 220; Zuck 18/19; L. 648; Boe. XVI 34; 34.6; Mark. II 6; Num. 20.6. In Boe. 150.11 (above) and A.H. 362.3, this dependent clause stands in apposition to an abstract noun "Langsumlic bið us to geseccenne ealle þa deopgyse ðæs Fulluhtes brung þu he þa Indiscra þeode gebræde and bristes to eynes cyððe".



Occasionally a subjunctive occurs, due to the negative character of the expression, as W. 28.6, or to a command as R<sup>o</sup>. 415.19. "Nec tunc est uict ac". This mood is probably favored by the interrogative form.

With a strong idea of duty or injunction, secular is used as C.P.  
73.22 "we would recan in the facron ribbon style", Likewise 73.26.  
In C.P. 173.14, the pres. indic. of secular after a preterite is due to  
the universal application of the command.

Bodian serves to record an event in an emphatic manner; the ordinary interrogative introduction is here and the dependent verb is indicative, as CP 163f. 'He deed he no fact an Bodian he the square him interrogat.' See also GHS 460/10.

Cavien (now) has a rather different use and the dependent verb is indic. as A.H. 174, 28. "him saw-de and he nichum swingum he bread and utuod was".

Cation (obscure, purple) is followed by the subjunctive in  
in 1804, as both an inflection, there are a future second ~~and~~ pres.  
ent. Wille f oder oder der gerade seine seine bringen jede!

Responsivity is very objective in expression and (b) is present  
in the literature. 1441.540.28. "Some properties of the spectrum and



on his rice particular assent, 1215 "hi him qəpənt lən  
tədie pəp and mənəpən pəpəpə sūt", so AHD 460.29.

Interjection form its nature would be expected to have a  
consistent sequence with the mood; in this case however there is an  
interesting conflict between form and meaning. In some instances the  
subjunctive is probably due to attraction as when a final moment is  
in force in the principal clause, AHD 180.22 "pəp he him qəpəntə  
həpət se hənəntən uəp", or to the future nature, as p. 15.32,  
"he qəpəntə hənəntən deatə he pəpənt". But there is often  
no other explanation for the subjunctive than the influence of the  
indirect interrogative construction as AHD 50.15 "is qəpəntə  
hən mənəpən pəpənt pəpəp sətən ləpəpə", so 409.24.

The general mood in the indirect clause is the indicative, as  
AHD 2/2.24 "is qəpəntə hən deatə qəp infət cənəpəp (Cp. 2.50.)  
W. 1/8.13. "qəpəntə hən deatə wīt hīs pəpəp həp".  
so 288. <sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, AHD 6.18, "pəp qəpəntə qəp hən mənəpən ləpəp he həp  
and həp to us. L. 1. 1. 16. The dependent clause in-  
troduced by qəp requires the subjunctive as usual, AHD 480.7 "qə-  
pəntə mən qəp pəp infət mənəpəntəpən".



It's a strong expression of duty the metric of which is frequent, with  
649. "ie quadrangle for the above but to require polygon 50000, so  
534.5; L.S. 512,706.

Gyffian is followed by the subjunctive in Dan. 72. 'past' pres-  
ent form *gumena mænigeo huxet seo hand write*."

Linnaea (dicane) is found by the Indian Coll. 1770. 'See  
can be as introduced here by Miss Gladwin scop.

Urethane in the following examples shows a strong inter-  
negative force and hence the subjunctive is used, as El. 674 "per  
sacra uirgine munerem hunc uos staretis"; R.H. 1884 "more  
than ourself direct the sy".

Wpewman. is procured by the subjects, in Nov. 1860 due  
to the interrogations from and the idea of petition in the governing class.  
De pe wealtheaþaþ þaþ þa me of þa we haust we soðe ysaþ þa me.

Raddan (2a) is found in the indic. in the Hindustani clause which has no more force than a simple assertion of facts. Ex. 210. 11. "Het pellaup pakt men baddi pakt golapell he pakt hee mard" yekane is Mark 1. 26. "He baddi ye on Haysas hee hee pakt hee mard" curd. Similarly, Att. 2. 434. 28; Mark. 2. 28.





Spæcan is not in use to introduce the Subjunctive indicative. In Ch. 62.10 where little more than simple narrative is expected, the indicative is used. The interrogative nature of the whole expression in 12.10.8. forms the subjunctive "Hwæt is to spæcenne þu heora ælmesse deale oþþe ælthearnesse fylgan".

Sællan is generally followed by the indicative in the indicative clause. as A.H. 244.7.9. "Hælden þa sægde eadwe men þu hilt was gefegod sora syððan"; 345.7.8. "eagan to sællan þu hit fremðan was") as A.H. 456.4. In subjunctive sællan is frequent, as C.P. 52.10. "is gefeald hinc he þam seald".

Wætan. In denoting the events of the past by means of the graphic indirect interrogative construction, the objectivity of the statement is emphasized and consequently the indicative is employed. as A.H. 106.18. "Hwæt æræt Hibernicus he þære halgan wile þu he wæst gefunden"; 16.1. Esdras awritunge þe þu þær fote can eagan to Eudra hære". Similarly, A.H. 84.23; 160.1; 465.4. When wætan is used in the sense of instruction wætan is generally found in the dependent clause as A.H. 249.7.85. "eade geærk þu he bið copas þær eagan þu dætan".



show the action sculan. Sculan v. a. s. a prep. which refers to a  
pre-determined action as. Ans. 185.

Remarks. The assertive force of the introductory words, and the  
interrogative nature of the dependent sentence cause an interesting con-  
flict, in which <sup>the</sup> sculan is more the other feature prevails. Hence there is  
the greatest diversity in the words employed with this class of verbs.

## 2. Verbs of Saying with the element of Volition.

With the following verbs an element of the will is present,  
expressed either in a petition or command; the usual mood  
therefore of the interrogative clause is either the subjunctive or  
the periphrastic constructions with the auxiliaries sculan, willan &c.

Crustellan (prescribe) is followed by sculan in the dependent  
clause, in W. 218. 28. "he austælde himen scoldan þene hal-  
gan sunnandæd healdan"; similarly W. 176. 11.

Beheodan has a like sequence in O.P. 169. 20 "Dryhten be-  
heod Maegde þu he scolde heran þu eare."

Bysen, as an expression of advice is found with scu-  
lan in the interrogative clause in Beo. 468. "þu sculan þu þu by-



ne hi hi him wæfen wyrcan sealdon. As a simple reference to a past event, it is followed by the indic. as L.S. 440.131 "man ga hysa eys on bocum he sylfum, hi ofl weras and wif urn-  
dortlice drohtuadon.

Gestiltetan (apparent) has an infinitive with secan as  
C.P. 99.11. "Gestiltote hi men sealdon ðærne bet mæran".

Getacnitan is followed either by the subjunctive, as Bede  
98.25 "þæt he us to getacnium hære gesehts to fyllgum  
sef" or by secan as Bede 90.5. "He getacnode hi he sealde  
of þe twægan hælcan"; C.P. 451.10 "He us getacnode for ðære  
dingum we sealdon ure godan weore helan". Used as a simple  
verb of saying, it is followed by wyllan in the prophetic sense, as  
John 12.33 "Tacode ðu sylfum deaðe he wolde sweltan". So 21.19.

Gelacian is followed generally by secan or the simple  
subjunctive forms, as C.P. 341.15. "Some riht sie siððan to læ-  
cume hi hi secan mildheortlice deaðan", Simeon, 389.18, 441.6,  
L.H. 19.14, 120.6 & 12. "Se 216.11 "lære him æt geðe þa se  
to ðære wære". Occasionally the subjunctive element is ab-  
sent and laesan has simply the meaning of a verb of announ-



the mood of the interrogative clause is then the indicative. as W 292.  
 13. "laci" hunc se te egred"; to H 296.17. "~~unpan laci a pa den~~  
~~pan ara and laci to hunc ara astah~~

haldan, as an expression of advice, has the mood re-  
 quire of verbs of this class, being followed by the simple subjunctive or  
 the prophetic form with sculan. as W 511.14 and 52.15. "ge him  
 gemedad aefre hwerk him to dorne ef"; Bede 50.9. "mede linc  
 him to dorne anore", Liemarie Red. 44.11. So also with the  
 phrase mede ealtran B<sub>1</sub> 172. with mayan L.S. 426.202 "mede  
 him some tim he becomen mede his yfene fader. Liemarie Red. 45.234.

The indicative form in the graphic poetic style in Beow. 277.  
 "he þæs Hroðgar unyðe sæc gefæran him þe feras ofermedað;  
 gif him æd-weðan æfre scolde bāt eft cuman".

Scypan (disturbance) is followed by sculan in H 290.9.  
 "he we scyðe on hwerre healf þi þaht neð weðpan scoldan".

Tæcan as a verb of admonition is followed by sculan  
 in H 472.30. "tæhte him þære gefen bringe me sculan to heof-  
 cnum astigae". The simple subjunctive is found in And 485 where  
 the present of will is not present. "getæhte þu þa scyldest and wege"





Fyhtan with a verb of like meaning mynegean is followed by the subjunctive, in W. 292.1, "fact we afe seulan mynegean and Fyhtan and he ge agan beon life se liblice to libbanne".

Wisean is followed by seulan as L.S. 200.75, "we Waldend he he on þam leolte þæt libban seulan", S.M. i. Early W. 304.15; R.S. 1100.

### C. Verbs of Thinking, Believe, etc.

The subjunctive is the predominant mood in the interrogative clause after these verbs.

#### [Ge-] þencan.

This verb has two distinct meanings (1) to consider, to consider, reflect, remember.

With the former meaning þencan is followed by the subjunctive of wegan expressing the final and potential nature of the sentence, as L.S. 200.75, "þu be þære þe he þu wæge æfterweard and sam seum wætern". So 200.93, ~~292.23~~; C.P. 239.12 "Deað þencan he he lic ge licetthan wæge" S.M. i. 19.17; 93.21; W. 76.14; B.H. 55.19, "þuost he he time æ gelicost becomian wæge".



111  
Closely allied to this use of forwan is the meaning, "to direct one's at-  
tention toward a certain object"; in the interrogative clause the sim-  
ple subjunctive or the construction with seulen and willen are used, as  
Sot. 117, 'pauwe geduancu nu we pideru willen'; C.P. 278.5 'pauwe  
nu geduancu hurele hi hi unan geemigen gode'; 41.23 'Danne  
hie densoat hi hi sylfe seulen fulfromodeste werdan'; 10110.  
'he gedolte hi he were pact man him mit tode'.

With the same meaning, forwan is found in both of the sub-  
junctive or the indicative. The subjunctive is employed when  
the interrogative or future idea is prominent, as C.P. 45124, 'Hant  
pauwe pax tunc, hie fara gearnunga to brunnen to mæ-  
re' 229.12; R.H. 41.14. 'pauwe keplum dele he suffo to drick  
ne'. Wand. 58, 'Se geduancu he mag forwan mod-safa min ne  
forwan'; Bae. 230.15, 'Gopne nu kante forwan ping  
den fræste ge frickhan hurele'. Similarly, He. 116.26; W. 205.33.

The indicative is ~~more~~ more generally used in the dependent  
clause. It is regularly found when the thought is directed toward  
a certain event or to <sup>the</sup> the nature of an action, whose reality is as-  
sumed; in this case the interrogative expression is more properly an



interest exclamation. c. P. 515. "De pasc hende ~~ind~~ in pa ten  
son for pistorale", 724. "He pasc hende in tenet son lo  
sat"; Similarly 357, 15; 467, 1. The introductory word is gen-  
erally ten. C. P. 515, 15 "De pasc hende in pasc hende ten pasc hende  
in pasc hende ind pasc hende"; R. H. 725. "De pasc hende ten in pasc  
hende pasc hende ten in pasc hende in pasc hende", c. P. ~~1177~~  
159, 6; 233, 14; 729, 9; 748, 12; 559, 15; 724, 1; 81, 20; ~~411, 1~~  
4, 7, 9; 447, 29; On 12, 15; 296, 21; 6, 1184, <sup>21</sup>2; R. H. 16, 716, 4.

In R.H. 91, 13, there is a seeming contrast between a future action and a manifest fact, the former expressed by the subjunctive, the latter by the indicative. "Wen we gedouan künge andouen we kin firt to berenne halbran; wen we gedouen we künge ~~apen~~ gelinfet allouen geuafum!" Occasionally the interrogative expression is, also, in addition to a substantive object of gedouan, as Col. 370. 'use goudre gedou kin we kealingat tyden monde'

Sinegan.

American has essentially the same distinction in meaning as fewer, and hence a corresponding variation of construction in the



indirect interrogative clause: With its more usual meaning "to devise",  
 it is followed by the subjunctive or periphrastic construction with  
ingen; when the will of the subject is impossible, in the ut-  
 clause, construction with collan is used. A.H.L. 78, 15. "Hecce  
 erant tu he past in form"; L. 3144; A.H.L. 225, 12. "Hecce  
 ut tu he hith gourcan maege"; similarly L. 5, 244113; A.H.L. 121; 16.  
 L. 11, 4, 26122; 192115, 256127. ~~tu he past~~ A.H.L. 268, 12. <sup>7</sup> ~~tu he past~~  
 tu de he hith ingen ben gourcan to crise hith ben oppe pas win  
merite uound to drith hith; Rec. 2, 17. tu ingon is ingen  
 and gourcan tu he past rice pam unrichtwisan aynise aper  
san into" Rec. 10, 250117; A.H.L. 613; Rec. 2, 17.

When enuncian is used in its less expressive meaning "to think, consider, reflect", there is considerable variation in the mood of the interrogative clause. The indicative is employed when the attention is directed to an event, that has already taken place, or whose reality is unquestioned, as CoP. 255. "fue el enunciar la misa medianoche" was the uttering of the midnight mass. When the interrogative nature of the clause is prominent the subjunctive is the





[illegible]

In the interrogative clause after foremean the subjunctive is quite consistently found as Mark 13.11, "He foremeanþ ge þusæc ge specan"; Luke 21.12f.

Winnam.

It noticeable feature of the interrogative construction after wean is the fact that the whole expression, both principal and subordinate, is interrogative. As a matter of fact, however, these are not indirect but direct questions, and wean is not the principal



verb though it has this grammatical function; it is used simply to express a certain deference to the views of the person addressed or to indicate mere probability. The subjunctive is almost universal in the dependent clause. The constructions are of two kinds:-

1. The simple interrogative particle is used before the introductory expression, "were we" or "were ye" and also (in the same or different form) before the dependent clause, e.g. CP 53.10 "He were we hu nival dyed part 24?", W. 50.1. "He were we huise with pa uwas hinfed?" similarly 10.4.5; 136.2.1; W. 6.4.16. "What must be the machine this is known as huise the huise?" When the interrogative adjective and its substitutes are placed before were the rest of the dependent clause follows in the indirect construction introduced by part, e.g. CP 28.1.4. "He were we huise part 24.1.4. he fela sponca seple labtan"; W. 442.8.

2. The interrogative particle is omitted before the common introductory phrase wasper hinfed e.g. CP 44.8.1. "He were we huise part 24.1.4. wasper hinfed seple labtan huise?" W. 4.102.18 "He were we huise part 24.1.4. wasper hinfed seple labtan huise?" Occasionally the interrogative clause introduced by wasper is grammatically



pendent and the index is used, as Luke 166 "Wenst þu hust  
þyð þu inap?" [Whatst thou, wilt thou be?]

Ufringjan (wish, estimate) The interrogative idea of the  
dependent clause is extremely weak; the clause is regarded simply as  
a unit, hence the index is used. W. 245.9 "hæf is to a þu is þu  
hust hit getaenad?"

Carfull expressing attention directed to some future action  
is followed by the subjunctive, as W. 7210. "Wenst þu carfull þu  
sindast maege geowman his drihtne".

Carian is likewise followed by the subjunctive AHD. 78.2.  
"Ea ðe carast þu þi meow sawla þine geþrypan".

Cepan (seek) has a similar sequence, as A.S. 386.36. "Eft  
in ceapness geðe i similad" 22.48

Costan (try) expressing investigation made regarding  
a real event is followed by the index in Cr. 1059. "þywe costast  
þu gehealdne sind, swiðe hit synnum for sege ðeowum".

Þyre implies an alternative whose regular construction  
is with hæneþe - oððe and the subjunctive as AHD. 212.11. "Ge-  
hæne þu hæft ageno þyre hænne þe wille þyðen æfter



willan oððe witsacan". A peculiar sequence is that with the correlative sewa - sewa A.D. 112.11. "forþeaf he Adams and Ean aþene cyþe, sewa hi on ȝo sære wundre-man sewa hi deaðlic wuodon".

Eftan with a moment of will or purpose is followed by the subjunctive, as W. 118.8. "Eftelst þu he ȝeþeallum welle ȝefian me."

Ȝeorful, implying thought directed towards a future consequence is followed in A.D. 440.12 by the subjunctive of magan. "Hea-  
tha wæs ȝeorful þu heo wihte, Ȝod fodean".

Ȝeþeallian with a similar signification is followed either by the subjunctive of the construction with magan, as Bede 288.5 "Ȝeþeallte hwaet to ðære lære" Gen. 12. "þa Ȝeþeallte ȝe ðær to se þe mæran ȝeoſaþt ȝe lētaðas eft ȝe sette". Isidorus Bede 72.25.

Mark 3.6. "ȝe ðeðas nȝen ðine he ðe ðine ȝe mætan".

Similarly the expressions þu ðe Ȝeþeallt hwaet - magan. Bede 162.21. "Ȝeþeallt nȝe ðu - magan. Mark 12.14. "Ȝeþeallt sellan þu - magan Bede 350.18.

Ȝe man is followed by the subjunctive, as W. 156.9. "Ȝe man wile þu þa to mærcstean ȝe ȝa cæſpethean ȝe ære ȝeoten". 1553. "Ȝe se ȝe mæst hwaet ðis ȝaſt Ȝe caru ȝe eadig", Mark 3.2.









227.14, but here he uses sear again; L.S. 470.55. Sometimes  
he mitlen then uses a preterite form usually, O.P. 2.110; O.P. 40,  
8; Dan. 49; El. 1.156; L.S. 500.231;

Sorgian, referring to a future and hence uncertain occurrence,  
requires the subjunctive in the dependent clause, as Bede 282.29 "Sorg-  
geard on twygeð tide þære deað þær mycctas þær ðe ðe georne"  
or ~~ðe georne~~. The phrase sorge wætan has a similar require. O.P. 42  
"Sorge wætan to ðeom ðe ge arystan geðan wille".

Swician and swician as expressions of design are regu-  
larly followed by the main verb in the interrogative clause introduced by hw; the  
dependent verb is generally in the subjunctive. L.S. 352.220. "Swic-  
ad ær deaðol cume ær he forðere þe onstenan". — 242.80  
"þær þær swician he ær swician"; O.P. 144.3. 8.H. 214.31  
"ðyroweð he he mitlen hwe to ðeade gebrigan".

Swian, Swian, Swian, Swian, the element of  
doubt and uncertainty in these introductory words is present  
in full force in the following indirect interrogative clause; the  
mood is therefore exclusively the subjunctive, O.P. 250.19. "Swic-  
eð he ær swian"; 192.15 "Swic eð he ær he ær ge.



florum nobile, A.H. 96. 14 "typus hinc est niger, sicut in des-  
cripte terminum"; W.C.S. haec typus hinc est hinc sed 17; 176. 11  
"typus et per maxima hinc est 24 re tota quod sum obdu-  
na 24"; B.H. 205. <sup>10</sup> "haec typus hinc est hinc propter den,  
hinc est in cypricum nobilem, oppo unat per 7. mella  
lucet." so W. 317; Boas 2. 14.

Dycean from the Dyakian and also from, as well, <sup>xxxii, 18</sup> ~~45th~~  
"Græke he pried he seo wikk wasge lucan". A construction from  
old, similar to that with wasan is seen in Dr. 18222 "Hu pyot  
sew Kowannu he seo sibb gefrehtod waere?"

Ufubuyidzi with a strong negative or false sense is  
 found by the subjunctive as Mark 6:25. "pach ge ne uphambisi z  
 na i sawle kumk ge etan ne eowum lichaman mid kuum ge  
zipe, qubucryode". So Luke 12:22.

D. Verbs of Direct Perception.

The indirect interrogative expression after these verbs is either used as a vivid method of presenting the mind, described, or is to be looked upon as a mere object submitted to the cog-





Appl. Witani, Subjane.

In Proth. Coudich sent.

J. VII. 57.

J. XI. 57.

M. XIV. 43.

In Apud, Coud sent.

J. VII. 17.

L. VII. 37.

Appl. Witani Subj.

M. VI. 3.











Oct 2018 ~~2016~~; 124.13; C.P. 411; 6.10, a HZ 296.15; RH c.c.  
16, w. 249.15; AHD. 296.35; 114 i, 5 d. 55; L.S. 357.12<sup>6</sup> "in west  
lake front for his friendliness character"; Ch.C. 305. E. 19 "nan  
man nyte hawk pass called c.w."; RH 1/12<sup>12</sup>. "in western sea  
hawk se blinder lines". Rev. 1332 "ic we wak hawder atal ase  
wis e oft-sets back; John 9.11. "we myten hawder he my papt."

The Subjunctive cuts under the same conditions, as of-  
 the infinitive. L.S. 484, 206; 470, 44; W. 238, 15; A.H. 106, 8; 108, 25,  
 158, 32; 160, 3. Besides these occurrences of the Subjunctive.

Rev. 158:32; 160:3. Besides these occurrences of the Subjunctive it also enters when the probability of the knowledge of a fact is implied, as at Hk. 12:30 "there is past sin in us as a sign to honest by your unbelief", In 154:7 Our reason is perceive past the right heart his end, as it is para suavus unpear past the right heart his end", Nitz explains the difference in mood by the fact that the indicative denotes absolute ignorance while in the Subjunctive there lies the idea of the probability of enlightenment. The Subjunctive is also found when an alternative <sup>is implied;</sup> as 25:10:19, He be happy as un- mean where as re filled" [he may or he may not have been a



happened, and when the lack of knowledge is such sufficient to  
 a future event as C.P. 323.23. "He wite mis-kunen his hit þe  
for-geliden"; Am. 212.25; 18.15 "He þow he hi þowen comen.  
 [did not know how they might get away.]

The less frequent way of expressing the alternative by seu-seu  
 is found in L.V. 106.106. "He se þe him wate wæn seu hi þa  
 libban, seu hi þa deade ligan."

### Original Form.

The consistency in the use of the indicative after the in-  
 direct interrogative clause after origitan is probably greater than  
 after witan. The subjunctive element is here totally absent and the  
 interrogative nature of the clause is much obscured. There is  
 almost every instance the indicative is found, as C.P. 429<sup>2</sup><sub>1</sub>.  
 "He origitan þæt he hit geþeð li geðen bið"; Wrec. 73. "origitan  
 weal geþeð heale he geostlice bið"; Wrec. 136.25. "He origitan  
 origitan for him þæt heft geþeð" L.H. 171<sup>3</sup>. "He origitan  
 origitan heaft þæt ge geðeð geþeð"; the seu-clause is of spe-  
 cial frequency as Wrec. 20.14. "þu witeð origitan he þu witeð se þa."





is anered". Cf. 220.16. "we magon ear angitan in micel seo  
seofa bid"; 236.16; 273.2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; 239.4; 241.16; 257.20; 271.22;  
277.4; 343.12; 375.23; 377.22; 389.8; 393.31; 408.8; 481.13; 441.8;  
465.22; On 62.32; 194.9, — 16, 252.5; Boe. 44.31; 46.7; 180.2. &

The objective force of angitan is so strong that the in-  
dicative is always used in the dependent clause unless the entrance  
of some distinct subjunctive idea calls for a change of mood;  
it is doubtful whether any examples could be adduced for the  
use of the subjunctive simply on account of the interrogative na-  
ture of the dependent clause. When the sentence is negative  
the subjunctive is occasionally found, as Adv. 530.6/11. "ic angitan  
ne magon he me sy þus gelympan". The most frequent  
occurrences of the subjunctive are due to the final or interroga-  
tive nature of the whole expression, as L.F. 73.17, "þæt he m-  
gyfe þu him gelympan þæt folc se geornost heard"; 187.8:  
"þæt he myrte him eowen se — and heowen he eowen se ge"; Boe.  
172.12, "of þe þæt þu angite him seo seo folc geornost";  
Boe. 150.19 "ðæt he me angite ferdig þæt þu ferdigost"  
The usual subjunctive after þæt is seen in Boe. 74.1, 11. 14



pu me cyfpar hwympu pu with po awmpu hwyte.

### Gehiran

As an expression of direct sense-perception gehiran is almost invariably followed by the indicative in the indirect interrogative clauses, as C.P. 299.15: "gehiran hwyte hwyte"; B.H. 17.10: "Gehiran me me forhwn de blawda hwyte hwyte"; M.H. 27.13: "He gelywodd pu lu fela sawon hwyte hwyte." In A.H. 300.<sup>5</sup> the indicative clause is in addition to a substantive object: "pact lue pene stranne gehiran he hwyte cyfparu fu with cyfpar he hwyte". Other examples of the use are C.P. 319.25; A.H. 12.15, 20.1<sup>1</sup> 23; 30.4<sup>23</sup> 1<sup>1</sup>; ~~30.4.1~~; 35.7; A.H. 46.10, C.P. 27.1<sup>7</sup> 2. "Gehiran hwyte pact 12". Likewise 277.15.18, 21.22; L.S. 10.11, 24.1<sup>1</sup> ~~24.1~~; 36.375; B.H. 165.15, ~~165.15~~, 45; L.S. 14

In scattered instances the interrogative idea in the clause claims recognition in the subjunctive (3 uses). as A.H. 25.1: "Utan me gehiran he pene hwyte hwyte hwyte". Subsequently hwyte is used in the subjunctive 33 regular: as L.S. 163.445: "hwyte me gehiran gif awmpu cyfparde hwyte".



Geseon.

Gosen is generally followed by the indic. of the verb of the indirect clause, as C.P. 157.16. "Ene nich gosen kromk p<sup>er</sup>inne byt p<sup>er</sup>sepele, 18. 'ic p<sup>er</sup>sch in pa aricen p<sup>er</sup>sepele comp<sup>er</sup>sepele af van m<sup>er</sup>den p<sup>er</sup>sepele, ~~af~~ 18. 'In pa wyl-nove gosen m<sup>er</sup>den continue in afst<sup>er</sup> not af f<sup>er</sup>dehwa m<sup>er</sup>st; 'En sub. ic mang kromk gosen kromk he wyl sittet', W. 1195. 'Gosen in pa afdes gosen an afghewenlic tintegat', Libenise L<sup>er</sup>. 402.291; BH 229. 20; ~~Node 47.11~~; Cr. 1134; Soc. 96.12. The indic. occurs often even after the introductory particles gif and kanster, as C.P. 16<sup>5</sup>. 16. 'Mang mon ipseu gif p<sup>er</sup>sch kromk diep<sup>er</sup> vord h<sup>er</sup> af.' AHD. 414.17. 'We scien gosen kromk in d<sup>er</sup> d<sup>er</sup>sch p<sup>er</sup> afgh<sup>er</sup> from J<sup>er</sup>den benden':

There are a few instances of the Subjunctive: never when direct question is expressed, mostly when the perceptive action is future with reference to the time of the leading verb. e. g. Rev. 5:8, "hine is te yoson tin so come". Mark 12:16, "perce yoson karate xelie come hine xetse to sathane"; Luke 19:11.



He is also governed by the same rule as the other verbs in the indicative mood. The subjunctive is also used when a negative and indefinite pronoun is present in the sentence as Aht. 43, 14, "Nan man many geseen hee kade him kade frienome 212". Wetan has its usual sense as indicative of duty as C.P. 365, 14, "paak we saagen geseen kurok we don sephen on pisse night".

In Gen. 1270, the indirect interrogative and indirect declarative sentences follow the same governing verb. "pa pook segen baldad kant uses manna manas on a dhan and fash his haasen inomina pwise inaitfalle".

Umetan (estimate) is followed by the subjunctive in C.P. 53, 13, "paak ge ameten kurok ge sein". This mood is favored by the final character of the sentence.

Behealdan. The indirect interrogative clause after this verb of perception is generally in the indicative, as Rev. 68, 21, "Behealde he hee unizille paak heobones kurok heit"; 180, 5, "Beheald mid hee kapi-gie raeontan dezijs hee sein gebundene", Aht. 592, 12 "Beheald hee paak-fote wileween wurpon"; 24-27, "Behealde ge kumedor ge heit Gides seph". Similarly L.S. 494, 107; Rev. 399, 3.





Occasionally, the contrary state nature of the dependent clause outweighs the strong objective character of behealden, and the Subjunctive is formed, as Boece 258:14. 'Thi' þy has behealdende is aw burlowen hande up shapen wore we white þas wulderbeian bihoeman'; This is especially the case after behesten, as A.H. 76:51, 'Behealde he æfter he on godes þingwilde service'.

Haidan is regularly followed by the indicative as El. 202. "for  
a wetting and some change to us" indica indica." S. [T. 2, 47.]

Forgetting is essentially a negative work of perception and as such is followed by the indicative in the indirect interrogative clause, as, Col. 183, 23, "He sculon we forgetten the list was in this." Sculon in the sense of obligation is here found in 187, 16,

III Indicative and Imperative. In the indirect interrogative after those verbs there is a noticeable variation in usage; generally speaking, the contents of the dependent clause are regarded simply as an addition to one's store of knowledge, hence the indicative mood naturally is favored; on the other hand the interrogative character of this clause calls rather for the subjunctive; thus there arises considerable irregularity in usage. The indicative is however the mood mostly employed, as. Atte 410.9. ¿Qué heo ou-







ne canum hupder hee roman hupphum werdēt.<sup>4</sup> (Mf. 22.25).  
 It occurs even after heretā as Germ. 1356 'No the fader canum werdē.  
 He him neirig was can neirig dypm gasta'. The supinen-  
 tur is however frequent when ideas of coexistence or simultane-  
 ity are present, especially when the expression is future or negative, as  
 Biese 1362 'kumt pae forpaege vōe kumt pae infirpae we  
 ne canum', Lohmeyer 11.531, Rht. 4732; he werdē; 278.36; Loh-  
~~meier~~. Willan is used in the sense of futurity - as often  
 in 10.147, Lohm. 342.

Gefrignen and Gelcoroden regularly require the infinitive  
 in the dependent clause as Germ. 1. 'We Gantena prym pefrignen  
 he pefrignen eten forweden; 2404 'haefen pefrignen eten.  
 nou sio faecht aras'. — AHI 438.3. 'Ge gelcoroden he  
 de Gantena Gantē' then forweden Marian eteligen  
reunedingese forpaege. The auxiliary constructions with can  
and neirig indicating of obligation and ability, are also present  
 as Lohm. 1067. 'he gelcoroden he he werdē reun manum etel  
reun'; Oh 1583. 'haefen gelcoroden he he pefrignen reun manum'.

Gemunan, Digemynae Gemun, Digemynae Gemun, de -



myudagan, or sengmyedagan, all having the common idea of re-  
membrance, are followed by indirect interrogative clauses with the  
indicative, since this construction is used to depict in a graphic  
manner various occurrences of past time. The hu-clause is al-  
most universal. Cf. 7.15. "pa ce pa gnomde in se sae upo-  
on uass yomd sengmyedagan"; A.H.D. 2066 "pak him to qangye  
came hu to Indrisan elypodon he Criste", Cf.P. 3.2; 5.25.  
A.H.D. 32.25. "That qomyadig huxak too syfse ad facytys on  
them halgan yolephle boket", similarity 67; Gr. 82.15 "Them  
shrodes pengyadagane domas pame waldan fadyte hu to die on  
his qomwold yemwade"; A.H.D. 46.15 "qomyat qomwode them  
Haynes beam foreqanyan peldale and hu to in sustine amony."  
R.H. 129.15 "Uten qomwadan hu munt bit sengmyedagan amony  
mon nos lifastid"; etc. A.H. 27.17; W. 255.15; ~~for off the~~; R.H. 103.  
Besides An 82.15 (above) there are frequent examples of the em-  
ployment of the indirect interrogative clause in an appositional  
or supplementary manner, as Wand. 4. "Yomon he dolo, dogas,  
and empyge, hu him ye qomate his yodewie we wode  
to wote"; R.H. 127.10. "his qomwot pa nycebam latomwossee





and he suffice he us acrest gesahte and he eadmod he for mannum  
was lichomlice. Similarly Job. 28015; Rev. 4911.

Exceptionally, the interrogative form includes the case of the sub-  
junctive as A.H.D. 22021 "Utan þu þu geyrdu þu minne gotsahte  
þu þu þu þu þu", Gen 110. "Com in þu þu þu þu þu  
nes þu þu þu wære wuldum gotsahte"

Heitan, in W. 1328, the subjunctive is most probably  
used in the interrogative form "Heitan me in þu þu þu þu þu  
þu wære".

Locian is generally followed by the indicative; its  
employment is in a few instances identical with the ordinary verb  
of exhortation. Ex. 278. "þu lociaþ þu þu þu þu þu þu  
sloþ". For the most part however it is used in an exclamation  
of astonishment in the imperative corresponding to Latin *ecce*, John 11.  
36 "þu þu þu þu þu þu" [*ecce quoniam amantem*]. So.  
Mark 15.4; 13.1, "þu þu þu þu þu þu" [*inspicite quod  
scripsit*], 11.21, "þu þu þu þu þu þu" [*ecce þu þu þu*]  
Mark 2/20; Mark 2.29 "þu þu þu þu þu þu" [*ecce þu þu þu*]  
þu [*ecce þu þu þu*]. The subjunctive is used in the











[illegible]

Whence; the indirect interrogative clause after this verb is used in a genuine interrogative or rather exclamatory sense. Hence the subjunctive is the prevailing mood. as Gen 34:12 "pa hrendode Alexander kuy bek sena nomenne wan s"; LXX 540. 23. "De mundice humata pa dy ta zua hucare stundigra epporfen"; Rev. 17:6; "de mundige fofeni de gode god ien te wery yfel been"; 40:4. "U som swiete gaurindel hie row puce"; Cr. 10:16 "his wunige lunder ten him wunide man- na so melacina geoy; I ceasen sergende cumbrede". Likewise /scara 346.30; Rev. 24:20; 24:22; 250:17; Mark 19:44. The word is however occasionally found where a past participle expressed itself.









11  
 but the European harvest to present of being much less off from  
 the mean (look to see whether) harvest and H 284.29; harvest  
 20.17 (European harvest), harvest 12.13; ~~the~~ harvest, 12 H 284.22  
 (autumn harvest).

There are isolated examples of the absolute use of the  
 Rudicest-Interrogative sentence, as Tit. 7, 18 "in eo parabola  
 clonus ingreditur et haurit in disceptatione et in manu  
 regum portugali"; Tit. 15, 18 "paris para ystola clona  
 et in manu regum portugali". Here also may  
 be included Chapter-headings in the indirect interrogative con-  
 struction, generally introduced by et, as Gen. 4, 7, "In manu  
 clona portugali, in manu clona, para manu regum portugali"  
 [Qualiter portugali regum in manu clona portugali]; 4, 16, "Qualiter  
 portugali regum in manu clona portugali" [Qualiter  
 manu clona portugali regum in manu clona portugali].



### III. The Moods in Indirect Discourse.

#### A. The Moods in the Subjunctive Sentence.

##### 1. The Subjunctive.

The use of the Subjunctive in the indirect sentence varies considerably according to the character of the governing verb. The following general remark may be made with regard to <sup>the</sup> relative frequency of <sup>its</sup> employment with the several classes of verbs:— The Subjunctive is used most consistently after verbs of Thinking and Feeling (Class B), and of Retention and Continuance (Class A.2); it varies considerably with the indicative after verbs of Simple Report (Class A.1), and is found least of all after verbs of Short Perception (Class C).

There are two great divisions in the use of the Subjunctive in Indirect Discourse; it is used, first, to express mere report, second, to express design, futurity, uncertainty, and other similar cases. In the former it is the governing verb itself, or proceeding from without and affecting both the principal and subordinate clauses. In the latter portion of the language there is observable a growing tendency to make *do* and *be* use of this



mood and to substitute for it the more common Indicative; this tendency however did not proceed to the same extent with the two varieties of Subjunctives; the feeling against the employment of the Subjunctive to express simple reports grew stronger and stronger, till in Late Anglo-Saxon the Indicative came to be regarded as the almost universal mood after simple introductory words of saying. Though there is considerable levelling of the Subjunctives of the second kind among the Indicative or periphrastic forms, this levelling is by no means so marked as with Subjunctives of simple utterances.

a. The Subjunctive of Reported Statement. The Subjunctive is frequently employed, especially after *weard* Class A1, to signify that the statement made is merely a report, and in many cases there is combined with this the stronger meaning of subjectivity in which the speaker is unwilling to give his guarantee as to the correctness of the report, as e.g. OE 5612 "He þær þær he bið ær geƿorden þæt he lære me gesece to eldum"; 1112 "He seceð þæt he lære me sece"; 412 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> "He is a-ƿider þæt he lære me sece". These verbs (*secan*, *weard*, *geƿordan*) are followed very consistently by the Subjunctive





in the Aelfrician period; with time however there is a gradual transi-  
tion to the indicative. The Subjunctive is also found with greater or  
less frequency after the other verbs of the class as apreowan (A. 48.28);  
secan (A.H.S. 1523); indettan (A.H.S. 116.23 &c. Through the strong  
objective character of sydan the following indirect statement is almost  
universally in the indicative; yet even here there are occasional in-  
stances of the Subjunctive of report as (A.H.S. 128) (1) 'syððan þær mis-  
sum gesind wære.'

Even among the vast mass of Indicatives after verbs of perception there are a few scattered examples of the Subjunctive of Respect, as. Bb. 117, 25 "we learn that you are to pass legal"; and it is very probable that the existence of a feeling for some subjection of possible truth contributed somewhat to its employment when attracted by a subjunctive form in the governing clause, as Lb. 250 (93. "that men may know that he has been yesterday"; Bb. 145, 8 "one of our men may know that he is gone from his place may be seen by people to death".

In Late Anglo-Saxon owing to the prevalence of the Indicative  
to which Report is attached, the Subjunctive is not used as an effective



device to indicate that the speaker does not give his warrant to the statement, as John 5:34 'He saith ye heard at first the saying of the Law, secondly, at H. 24, 44; Mark 12, 64; Mark 12, 18; John 7:19, especially is this the case with such words as, 'I say as H. 1, 218, 17, 'Nurture for right path for 4134'. In some instances, as in H. 210, 1, a true and a false statement are indicated by the different use of the indicative, and are 2. 6. 11. 'The emperor hath said of el sie, as is emperor hath it is before'.

This peculiar employment of the Subjunctive to signify simple report is evidently a modification of the subjunctive of subjunctive reflexion. It is interesting to notice the various degrees of falsity or truth indicated by the subjunctive. In a passage like H. 1, 116, 17 'Nurture hath the deadly underfuge', the subjunctive expresses what is in the opinion of the speaker a downright falsehood; then, as is well illustrated by the construction after scogen in the Prayer of Athanasius and Basilides, 'He shall say that the minna land were empe ing and empe and re [Bright, Prayer, 358] the subjunctive serves to make reports, the certainty of which is not vouched for by the writer; again, as is abundantly seen in the un-



minus scriptural quotations introduced by auritan, the subjunctive element is at its weakest, and the subjunctive has no other function than to indicate mere indirect quotation, for the Anglo-Saxon translator of the Pastoral Care is too good a churchman to allow us to question his belief in Holy Writ.

B. The Subjunctive due to the character of the governing verb.

(1) The Subjunctive indicates an expression of the will contained in verbs of command, ~~advice~~, admonition, and the like.

As much of the verbs in Class A.1. have this meaning besides their proper function of simple utterance, they are also followed by the indicative subjunctive, as AE. 166.10 "in to þe þeum slæmum þær hi beon awende to hlafum"; similarly after cyðan (CP. 189.1; secan 215.6. This subjunctive is almost universal with verbs of Class A.2. as gelaðan (CP. 1.8.2, "He gelaðde ealle Ceorl þær he Alexander wifdeorcn"; securan, CP. 190.22, Clypian (H. 425.13, geleornian, manian, halsian, lean, ge-settan, warnian, spanan or

(2) <sup>Closely</sup> ~~related~~ related to the use of the subjunctive in expressions of the will is its use with expressions of design; where the element



of design is not present in the leading verb, as in simple verbs of saying, this idea is generally expressed by the use of the periphrastic forms with willan in the dependent clause, but when the governing verb is itself a verb of design, there is no necessity for the use of additional indications and the simple subjunctive is generally employed, as A.H. 10416 "we stodon hogian þæt we smilde ðe we mæran gylt forþen þær we stode"; A.H. 10415 "þe we mæran þæt he ðe ðe we heore", likewise with liefgan, Gen. 17; wean, Gen. 74; lencgan Mark 12.12 &c. Even after these verbs however the more expressive auxiliary construction is frequently employed.

(3) As the Subjunctive is the general expression of contingency or uncertainty, it is the favorite mood after verbs of thinking and believing (Class B), where in general the action narrated in the dependent sentence is future with reference to the action of the leading verb. The subjunctive is therefore used with almost entire exclusion of the indicative after wunan, ordraedan, þycgan, træowan, gymen, gescowen, &c. as A.H. 10417 "we stodon tohapan þæt he sylle sitta & ðe þe wean ade to leornan agnæm lunde"; A.H. 310.28. "þæt he trunowde in God þæt he wære









"fact is fact" non truede fact non maesige Closely connected with this is the employment of the subjunctive to express indefinite action, as, in its use instead of the regular indicative after pears, in W. 11. 11. La to write and fact biton and unlyghen pears fact he his fertlecan faete bride.

C. The Subjunctive due to the presence of ~~interrogative~~  
spark <sup>verb governing verb.</sup>  
punctual moment although subject to considerable variation the  
Subjunctive is used when moments of interrogation, negation, con-  
dition, concession, and the like, enter into the expression, either  
in connection with the leading clause or in the dependent sentence,  
as Boe. 2088. "Hwa tse p'u xyste pak nte yf'wilende man ne  
ntes wyle?" Li S. 72052 "L'e na p'o ypa xyste pak axing, <sup>open</sup> ypa  
na wone jeh-ne"; Kienwie C.P. 17515 (wyngan), Lu 124 (wone)  
Li. 441 "Zaf pak jehimpe on lifday in pak fu yedye yule pak  
lahye too p'we p'gran"; Boe. 2426. "ce wak ye f' de del.  
fue pa wstan na ne nufu, p'we ne funde he dot no." So will,  
21018; Mati 2493; Luke 1210. Hs 2278. "pak huan q'lynye pak  
his fyr ut qewite"; Boe. 1502 "ae pa ene gesehtest pak  
pak ne + d. According C.P. 1311; 441, Mt. 13;



14. 1311, 144. 2111; 144. 1406; 144. 1406, 144. 1411;  
144. 1411. It is more than probable that the principles of attraction and symmetry have exercised considerable force here in the use of ~~the~~ subjunctive in the dependent clause corresponding to a like mood in the governing clause. as 144. 328, 26. "Eif lüt  
yft ~~hans~~ ~~fron~~ ~~ne~~ ~~geenicholich~~ ~~part~~ ~~habe~~ ~~jeppet~~ ~~part~~ ~~to~~  
wäre nid purpuran geblucet".

A distinction is to be observed between this subjunctive and those previously considered; while the latter are to be found only after special classes of verbs, the former finds its place with all verbs, but is more clearly marked after verbs of direct perception &c (Class C), since these verbs have least subjective value and hence offer least resistance to the subjunctive passage from the main to the subordinate clause.









after verbs which require the subjunctive; when this clause is separate from the governing verb by another clause, as the subordinating force of the leading verb is thus seemingly weakened. See 14.115: 'ic we saen þæt we soke þeærðf more yd and of þeær soðan þeærðf cunat eare þa riðe yd. Similarly A.H. 29.15; A.H. 572.29; C.P. 107.18+.

After verbs of command and petition (Class A.2) the Subjunctive is seldom found; it denotes in most cases the result of an action prompted by the will, as B.H. 19/13, "me backen and laeden Ro-  
mans pack ic gewat hionan omnes"; B.H. 1662, "Me gode yden  
valdernd pack ic on wage gewat wilyng Langian cald sacent  
sacen", 2873, "him god wite pack he him selfum gewon-  
na and sege. minne, B.H. 5/4, 18, W. 2/176, valdernd;  
ib. 143.4 (gewat)

Occasionally an Indicative is set over against a Subjunctive in order to distinguish a true from a false statement, as A.H.S. 328.18. "He saide þæt halige godspell þæt se rīca scapere wære, ac wæs uncygtig and madrore in his uclum"; 364.15. "Siððan ðær cōfēt þæt ge sƿa eadlūc, siððan cōfēt"







## B The Moods in the Indirect Interrogative Sentence.

The Indirect Interrogative Sentence is distinguished - in two ways from the indirect Declarative Sentences: first by the introductory particle; and, second, by the mood used in the dependent clause. Only the first distinction is consistently carried out. There is great irregularity in the case of mood. When the interrogative idea is in force in the dependent clause, the Subjunctive is employed; in a great number, probably the majority of instances, the descriptive rather than the interrogative idea is present, and hence in the mood used these expressions differ generally in no way from the corresponding declarative Sentences. In some instances however the interrogative construction makes itself felt by the use of the Subjunctive in the dependent clause instead of the regular indicative, although there is no distinct trace of any interrogative moment. In general, however, it is to be observed that Anglo-Saxon is under the influence of the logical rather than the grammatical construction. Expressions of Inquiry are regularly followed by the Subjunctive. The use of the Subjunctive in Indirect Questions is therefore considerably more extensive than its use



in the French Declaration sentence.

The most practicable division of Indirect Interrogative Sentences is a tripartite one (1) Expressions in which the relation of the contents of the dependent clause to the principal is a matter of question, so that either a positive or a negative answer is expected; (2) Those conditions in which the dependent clause is introduced by interrogative pronouns, adverbs, or conjunctions.

1. Interrogative (clauses introduced by si or an).

Si corresponds in use both to Latin si and num, and in form and meaning to quid ibi, according to Grimm. An corresponds in use to Latin num, and in form to utrum, to which, according to Mactguer, it is also analogous from the fact that it introduces a double question. Although the interrogative character of the clause precludes the possibility of a double answer, the general use of an in the grammatically simple question, like claus, after which num or quid could be suppressed, as "Quaeram utrum emeries." (Cic. Ven. IV. 16) When

(124) see also Gildersleeves Lat. Gram. 461. Rem. and 463,









A.H. 212. 11. It is found also after verbs of perception, as S.S. 256.

293. uitan hwaeder; 334. 743 ancuanan hwaeder. V

Occasionally the indicative is used after yif and hwaeder.

This occurs mostly after verbs whose objective force is strong, as  
yifan hwaeder <sup>a subject</sup> S.S. 111. 13; with ancuan, A.H. 212. 25 "He had  
hwaeder to write in utepan can me", where absolute yifan is  
assumed; so with cuman B.S. 1356. "No hwaeder cuman  
hwaeder him being hwa aer accused dytura gasta! — on whose  
complete knowledge, is indicated, as A.H. 212. 22 "He perceived  
hwaeder he do of God". — In A.H. 228. 20 after sinapam  
where the action of the verb is directed to the consideration of some  
real event, sinapam yifan pas hwaeder hwaeder anyone stede  
on this he ortan". When however an alternative is expressed  
or implied the subjunctive hwaeder fun, as S.S. 256. 293  
"Hele we hwaeder he can now more up galled" [cf. A.H.  
532. 25 above] and John 7. 17 "He perceived hwaeder he yif of  
God, pe ic be me yif fun zere". [cf. A.H. 228. 22 above.]

## 2. Subjunctive Clauses introduced by a Protonic.

A few general remarks may be made concerning the



constructions. When the interrogative idea is prominent in the dependent clause the subjunctive is used irrespective of the character of the governing verb, as Bede 178.1, "nunc p<sup>er</sup> omnes p<sup>er</sup>fectu<sup>m</sup> ueneru postquam tu, leata h<sup>oc</sup> gebed"; similarly in interrogative constructions after activan, Bede 27.1, 57; action c.1.42, 111; acti.46.7; activan u.H. 80.6; activan Bede 18.74, activan u.H. 14.1. This interrogative construction also seems to favor a ready passage to the subjunctive when negative, interrogative, and similar elements enter the sentence; as in a negative expression introduced by cydan, El. 860; in a conditional construction Bede 328.19; after a final sentence. c.1.75.7. The interrogative form often calls for the use of the subjunctive even where there is no distinct interrogative idea in the clause as u.H. 80.6 is gebed in activan freunige p<sup>er</sup>fectu gedan l<sup>u</sup>fe gebed.

In other cases the predicative idea is predominant, hence the Indicative is the usual mood, as often after verisimile, where this construction is employed not in its interrogative but in its highly descriptive character; frequently when it



has the character of a direct question after Secgan, as Luke 20: 2; with such strong objective expressions as gaderan (C.P. 3. 16) and hæran (C.P. 163d); and <sup>after</sup> verbs like lucran (W. 242. 13) and fredan (Ls. 450. 12) with the meaning of simple verbs of saying.

The use of the Subjunctive or of the Indicative is the mark of distinction between the two different meanings of gaderan, secgan; the Subjunctive denoting purpose, whose purpose is expressed as 2 H. 117; (1 H. 13. 35), while the Indicative denotes remembrance or consideration, as C.P. 37. 23; 75. 8.

These constructions may be divided into two classes;—

i. Indirect Interrogative Sentences introduced by interrogative pronouns or adjectives. as hwa, hwæs, hwær, hwæt, hwile, &c, hwæðer,

After verbs of Enquiry the Subjunctive is the Rule, as uxtan hwa 1 H. 152. 14; uxtan hwæt Ls. 1019, for gæm hwæt 2. 5. ~~124. 76~~

After verbs of the other classes the Subjunctive is used when regularly required by the governing verb or when the interrogative moment is prominent in the clause as Secgan.























#### IV. The Use of the auxiliaries. <sup>(25)</sup>

##### A. Sculan

According to Bosworth, the original signification of sculan was a sense of duty. This original expression has suffered considerable transference in meaning until there remains only the idea of compulsion which easily passes over <sup>to</sup> that of causes of occasion, and even <sup>(26)</sup> possibility.

The sense of duty or obligation in sculan is very strong in Anglo-Saxon; indeed examples are rarely found where this idea is not present to a greater or less extent; it is met with after ~~verbs~~ of all classes as C.P. 55.14, 'he þær ~~þær~~ þæt he sculte mæring god weore ðæron wyrcan'; W. 298.2 'Nyste ge ful georne þæt ælc man scel hyran his hlaford'; so with secan A.H. 608.22; geornostian A.H. 18217; þycan C.P. 57.1; geheoran A.H. 544.27; geleornian, Bede 76.7 &c.

The conception of duty imposed upon one by a person other than the subject of sculan is found in expressions in which the governing verb denotes command, prohibition, or admonition, as, after sec-

(25) The necessary ground-work for the study of the use of the auxiliaries in English is given in Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* is furnished by Carl Lütken's *Monograph. "Über Bedeutung und Gebrauch der Hilfsverba in frühen Angelsächsischen Sculan und Leornian"* (1888).



gan. 44, 5. "Ist er nun fort die 22. den fort und er hat ihn ver-  
 sen", Similarly, beden A.H. 246:20. "bed' past a cle man swa-  
 den scelde. comen A.H. 424:4, comen A.H. 114:26, gean A.H.  
 150:21, gean C.P. 111, hate A.H. 207:12; man  
 C.P. 77. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> etc. In indirect interrogative expressions it is the  
 common construction and is found after almost all verbs, as  
 a C. 167:25. "Byggen to bed' Moyses an he scelde to an pa-  
 care, & with an A.H. 213:28; gean C.P. 111, gean  
 an A.H. 70:5; reden A.H. 246: C. 22:26; in the indirect inter-  
 rogative it is also very frequent after actian as A.H. 250:4 "Wold  
 him actowden he he oðren scelde mannum gemiltsean an  
 misseman gefum; an scelde an C.P. 75:24. Scen is  
 also frequent in threats, as A.H. 115:26. "Ic can cædon fort he  
 ne fram George byrgen scelde".

From this idea of compulsion advance is made to that  
 of the necessary occurrence of a an event by reason of this exor-  
 cise of force; hence scen is used to express absolute certainty  
 in future tenses and, associated with this, the idea of propriety  
 as L.S. +46:77. "Iam weat ge-witod an swiðe fort he scelde



9  
of the active form sygnare his indican form, similarly in 11.  
L.S. 182.77 is large part for growth position in part six. In 10.  
are' indican with evantan (P. 227.8, 24 Jan 182.17, sec.  
Jan 18.69.18.15.

There is considerable difference of opinion as regards the power  
of indican to form periphrastic expressions of the future. Koch holds  
that the use of indican with the infinitive stood for the future expression  
earlier than willan and infinitive, and that the combination of the  
infinitive with indican placed itself alongside the simple present as  
a representative of the future in Anglo-Saxon. Meitzner, with his  
usual caution, does not go so far and only states that the use  
of indican with the infinitive approaches very near the periphrastic  
expression of the future. Aelfric does not render much assist-  
ance here though he shows that there was evidently a feeling for  
difference of expression when he distinguishes stabo = stande  
in the state of the summetime from loguabur = se per my -  
of the same speech. Meitzner is inclined to believe that  
Aelfric here uses the auxiliaries to denote the various cir-  
cumstances contained in the sentence, which are conducive to



the occurrence of the event, and sums up his conclusion thus: "lässt sich zeigen dass dann wenn auch der Gedanke des Lesers der zukünftigen Handlung gilt, zu solcher Vorstellung er in Zusammenhänge (Zusammenhang) verschiedener Art findet, so dass das futurische Moment in sculan geltend macht, das sculan in solchen Stellen aber zum einer futurischen Anschauung sehr nahe zu kommen scheint, wenn das Moment der Hätigung selbiger beendigt zu werden beginnt und kaum noch hervortritt."

There are numerous examples of these expressions as Röde 198:7.  
"ic scepte þak þe lissast þu þissu lifu leosan scealt"; 188:16.  
"þe sceafra eapt þak þine men of þeow scalde". Similarly, Du 465;  
iHL 182:5; CP. 9:14; most of these if not all lie on the borderline between prophecy and simple future expressions. In

After most verbs, moments of necessity, command, and prophecy find so easy an entrance that it is impossible to state with any degree of certainty whether the periphrasis with sculan represents these or the simple future idea. After verbs of Class B however these ideas are more generally absent and we may speak with more assurance of the clear expression of futurity.

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Oct. 20, 1911



sum; and calle þa ðeile þær scold þær geþingwe and þinga  
 þær foræad hi ðes þeow an alogot ðitum ðæc ðeile þær  
 sæstan ðær þær þær, an scold þær se lareow ðær æghst  
 þær lare; þær scolden þær geþingwe and þær þær \* \* \* þær  
 æræad hi calle foræad þær þær and rided æt ðis wegum and  
 þær þær se an þær se an scold þær þær þær scold æghst  
 geþerdes man þær foræad; and gif þær man an þær findet  
 unforæad hi ðæt scolden æghst geþetan." Lichness with  
 the pretense scolden Or. 70123,

There is also another peculiar use of Sculan, viz. to intro-  
 duce statements the truth of which the writer will not vouch for,  
 and also in some instances, statements which he does not wish  
 to be received as truth, such as mythological incidents. This  
 use of sculan grows out of its subjunctive nature, being employed in  
 statements in which the writer brings in his own reflection. The  
 construction with sculan in this sense is not very common but is  
 found occasionally in North Anglo-Saxon writings, as C.P. 915, "his  
 geþeowd ðæt þær comet þær ðe scolden lareowga witegan." [Igan  
 ðæt þær comet þær ðe scolden lareowga witegan]; C.P. 41.15, "ðæt þær  
 comet þær ðe scolden lareowga witegan."

(21) The following example of the use of sculan in the sense of "shall" is found in the same source. "his geþeowd ðæt þær comet þær ðe scolden lareowga witegan." [Igan ðæt þær comet þær ðe scolden lareowga witegan]; C.P. 41.15, "ðæt þær comet þær ðe scolden lareowga witegan."



part se saen scelde cunten", Ch. 206.3 "summen saen part se  
scelde hem geseyden in kersinghe oppe not lante" [Latin *scilicet*  
*cani pium utrum expelluntur in in facie copis etc.*; alt. L. 486.8. "Su-  
 me gedwalmen cunten part part hefted scelde ablaueu laes  
 eyniges wif *Herodiaden*"; Gode 428. "Edele pa se heftene men  
 cunten part ydes hem scelden" [Latin *scilicet duxerunt*]; 196.  
 Summe gedwalmen cunten part ses halige Maria and summe oppe  
 haligen scelden kersien + "a synfulden yf paen woppe". <sup>196.2</sup> Dese  
 synfulden seese men cunten spelt and seeden part se scelde  
 men hipe dreyneft pa men fortaden; summe se seeden part this  
scelde forsoffen"; 308 "men cunten he seemen pynen part  
 hit seyle was ybryden"; alt. L. 18.8.14; 25 926.6/8 "cunten part  
 paer ydelacht were brinnen paer tyng in cunten yf paen se  
 ydelaen ydelend scelde fenten" *Latinus* ~~Ch. 211.2-227.26~~.

When the writer is narrating an extended story of this char-  
 acter he guards it either by the employment of sculen with every  
 clause, as <sup>162.4</sup> ~~162.4~~ "se wat part se gedroech of kersien onsal-  
 den deesen spelen part jeh scelde hem, se kende god, and  
 he scelde hem paer heftene sunn, and scelde risien on heft-



onum, and eccentes gigantes hinc eodem sume, and eccentes rician  
 of-ortan and pa eccentes hinc eodem sume hinc eodem sume,  
 fortan pa the eccentes hinc eodem sume", or, as is more frequent,  
 there is variation with the direct narration in the dialogue, as in the  
 well-known passage in Baldric, 1693 ff. "pa eccentes hinc eodem sume  
 hinc eodem sume, eccentes hinc eodem sume and hinc eodem sume eccentes  
 idem to hinc; pa eccentes hinc eodem sume hinc eodem sume, eccentes  
 to hinc and hinc and hinc, and hinc hinc x x pa hinc  
 cum pa eccentes hinc eodem sume hinc eodem sume eccentes hinc eodem sume  
 hinc x x [direct discourse in rician] and eccentes eccentes  
 fortan hinc. The Latin original is indirect discourse throughout,  
eccentes is therefore used here as a note of warning to the reader not  
 to believe this story which the author afterwards characterizes as  
pa hinc eodem sume". In Bal. 1741<sup>10</sup> eccentes is again used in the  
 description of another story. 13, "hinc eodem sume the eccentes hinc eodem sume  
 hinc eodem sume"; 16. pa eccentes hinc eodem sume hinc eodem sume; 17 hinc  
 eodem sume eccentes hinc eodem sume hinc eodem sume"; 20. hinc eodem sume, eccentes  
 hinc eodem sume hinc eodem sume"; 24. hinc eodem sume hinc eodem sume  
pa hinc eodem sume", so 32, 34,





Soden is occasionally <sup>used</sup> to express simple report in direct dis-  
course; it may occur both in a main and a subordinate clause, as.  
W. 22124 'He sode pa beomde regn (for manna bearn); pa wold  
de his wite mid miscelle forwerþen'. Of Abraham it is  
said in Gen. 1716 'Wittra hæfde gif and him) soforþe pa he fasan  
weole'; in the description of the battles around Soden, the poet writes  
"weode feot tung blacken eow before þan on freodes fæder",  
Guth. 10116. 'his biad of de wæne gesece þe he on ypcode  
fegan weole wone in wunnum'; Guth. 1011. Hætet Hærfdena in  
'færowe fælan weole'; 1061. 'Grendel under sope wæter-egen  
on wuman weole', 2276. 'He þrowe weole broet under hean',  
(28)

## B. Willan.

The original idea contained in Willan is that of will; although this primitive meaning has remained to a greater or less extent in almost every occurrence of this auxiliary, its hints have been very widely expanded. Simple will is the most obvious, the simplest idea of intention and design, and expresses the subjective element in a promise. On the other hand with a weakening of its

[28] See (177) attention to the parallel use of the German willen to indicate the unwillingness for statements. It shows a more <sup>as a general thing</sup> willan than in the English; uncertainty implied in the Anglo-Saxon construction with willan is greater than in its Modern German correspondent.



original force, wiljan is used to indicate future action, which <sup>has</sup> extended also to prophetic utterances. Finally it expresses a long continued tendency toward a certain course of action, hence a custom or habit.

The use of wiljan to express a wish pure and simple is not frequent in indirect discourse, as the other meanings of this auxiliary easily enter in and modify the statement. Some clear examples are however found, as A.H. 1. 6. 2. 'Hic is ueritatem per se habere' wiljan 'geuon' (notes to come). L. 5. 406. 3. 2. 'Sande per se wolde hie wunian for god'; A.H. 278. 3. 1. 'Concedo per se woldon his lare gelyfan'. The usual expression is by means of wipian or geuon as Mark 13. 17. 'Inuigelaet, ic wil geuon geuolundon þa þing to gesceorne'.

The idea of volition contains in itself necessarily the element of futurity, and quite frequently the moment of design is subordinated to that of future occurrence. 'The less the real meaning of wiljan is felt, so much the more forcibly becomes the future moment in the expression'. The entire elimination of the element of volition is extremely rare, but in quite a number of cases it has become so weak, that the simple future character of the expression can



II.

having admit of doubt: as Alt. 48231. "Cypar<sup>2</sup> be pack for under can  
wild at then some gylf gylf no"; Ar. 8020 "Cure pack like women  
georfulran then paere urace paere opere man"; C.P. 257.25 "is  
women pack no urud wilde heligen aefter paem pe his wyrm  
le"; Likewise C.P. 387.26; ~~Alt.~~ 105.17, Alt. 480.1; C.P. 57.22; 72 H.  
138.14.21; Ar. 136.12; 76.10; Rae. 76.22; Scow. 1315 paer de snatode  
had hundre bin alwolda aefre uile, aefter weasfelle wyffe geferman.

Examples are however far more numerous when the aux-  
iliary serves to express intermediate ideas between simple action  
on the one hand and the true future action on the other. Most closely  
connected with the idea of variation is its use with expressions of promise  
or threat; after these sections wilun is, almost exclusive usage,  
as Alt. II. 26.9. "Cured pack the on gyle gylf foru wolde"; Gen. 47. "Ena-  
don pack hes wire agan woldan". Similarly Alt. 172.9; 502.7; 246.51  
Ar. 120.19; Li. 416.151 "ward pack the wolde is man gylf paem  
ian"; Ar. 16.18 "driden wylf ward pack the wolde wille gylf the  
man forbaerman"; 206.1; As.C. 212.A.24; Alt. 228 "Da-bichet  
God pack the wolde wyffe epf cal man paem und horette swellen".  
So ge man Ar. 80.1; man Ar. 64.27; ge man 135.3; ge man 122.9.



Allied in meaning to the preceding use is the idea of intention or design: after such expressions willan is employed, notably when the element of design is manifest in the governing verb, as Mat. 26.16 "He swaerde þat he wilde betraye"; Mat. 22.18 "Ða orgumman þa Pharisei raedan þæt þing wolden þene Kuning on his sprece befora"; Likewise after þence A.H.L. 190.12; swogan A.H.L. 206.14, forsetan Bede 459.4 — but also when this is, of course, not the case, i.e. for simple verbs of saying, as, A.H.L. 504.1, "Ic swaerde þat he wilde his witeornunga becn"; Beowulf 179, "cunst he ge<sup>1</sup>gryning for swa<sup>2</sup>raðas secan wilde"; Likewise with secan Br. 136.14; cunstan Bede 141.

If closer relation to the use of walden as a representative of the simple future is its use in the prophetic sense; as L.S. 8 & 2085. The same system will however pass as walden-fulla. Hence we see "alesan from helle"; W. 251.1. "Saelden past ee wolde cuman of pain cepestole hider ou pas would"; 206.<sup>9</sup> "Noc his man-um saech he pain flore past he (-stow) wolde alle agif she u istecum"; L.S. 10 & 200 "meant" ~~for~~<sup>the</sup> past pa 2 of a ge-trother walden on pain cecestole p<sup>r</sup>imum: so ~~facedeagan~~ W.L.S. 25.

An interesting feature in these willow-clauses, <sup>63</sup> the position, & change





of person. Obviously the strongest sense of volition is found when the speaker expresses his own will, intention, or design; seemingly in accordance with this principle those expressions which most nearly represent the direct expression of a wish, or which relate a promise or design, have the same person in both the subordinate and governing clauses; On the other hand in the relation of the designs or intentions of another the element of personality is naturally less less prominent than in the relation of one's own purposes; hence there is a weakening of the moment of volition and a proportionate strengthening of that of futurity; in expressions therefore which can be truly regarded as future or prophetic in character, the persons of the two clauses are ~~quite~~<sup>most</sup> frequently different.

The less frequent uses of willan are as follows:-

In expressions of customary or habitual action, as Mr. 11219. "heora gewuna wæs þæt he woldan"; Bede 318.14 "Seo gād wæs he hie þæt heo wære himnum bræfum brucan wolle"; W.H.R. 55211. ic wāt þæt þu eart swiðe stýrre man and wilt minum þæt þu ær ne sealdest, and wilt riðan þæt þu eor ne searwe"; 1387<sup>3</sup>. þes halga man wæs geworod þæt he wolle gān on wile to sē"; Bede,







## C. Metan and Mapan

There is great irregularity observed in the employment of these auxiliaries; in most cases their construction, especially that with metan, are parallel with the use of the simple subjunctive and seem to be merely ~~a more~~ expressive substitutes for this word. Metan however is especially frequent after verbs of permission, zuyifan and fu-yi-fan, and together with mapan, is very common in expressions pointing to future and expected action, as with zueagan and zopenation.

To determine the relative proportion of the simple subjunctive forms to the periphrastic constructions with metan, willan, metan and mapan in Sindiak discourse the following statistics have been made:

	CP.	Or.	Bue	Bede	Poetry
Subj.	278	285	189	350	211
Imper.	90	72	68	138	122
	AH.	L.S.	W.	B.H.	Corp.
Subj.	489	253	214	153	156
Imper.	200	169	111	72	16

The conclusions to be drawn from these statistics are



very evident. With the exception of the poetical passages where the  
endeavor to impart vivacity and energy to the statement calls  
for a more extensive employment of the auxiliary constructions, and  
of the Gospels, where the translator held steadily to the Latin influ-  
ence, a remarkable regularity in use is observed. Regarding *Erp.*  
*Chr.*, *Boe.*, and *Aede* as representatives of Aelfrician prose and  
*alt.*, *W.*, *W.*, and *W.* as types of the language of the later period,  
the above statistics show that the relative proportion of dependen-  
tial to auxiliary forms in the former period is as 3:1, while at  
the time of Aelfric the proportion is as 2:1. This postulates  
therefore a growing tendency in the language to make use of the  
larger construction, and this tendency was fostered by the gradual  
breaking-down of the old subjunctive forms, until in the  
time the periphrastic constructions almost entirely replaced  
the ~~old~~ inflectional forms. The language of poetry in the use  
of auxiliary constructions is almost identical with that of the  
period of Aelfric. The Gospels in their almost entire neg-  
lect of the periphrastic forms correspond to no other literary





## V. The Indirect Conditional Sentences

The Indirect Conditional sentences offer greater difficulties in its treatment. Here the sequence of tenses is more rigidly observed than is generally the case with the clauses following the principal verb; hence many of the distinctions which would otherwise be determined by means of the tense of the conditional clauses are hidden from view by reason of conformity to the tense of the governing verb; as for example, instances of the true ideal or unreal conditional clauses indicated by the *if*-particle subjunctive in direct discourse are here thrown into the same tense with the simple logical condition following a verb in past tense.

Then again the distinctions established by the *if*-particle must fall into major or minor groups by reason of connection with verbs requiring the subjunctive. These will appear as follows:



rare; indeed with the latter variety it is often almost impossible to distinguish it from the ordinary logical condition.

The main construction of the conditional is, the frequent recurrence of if & correlative instances of ynpoc.

In considering the Conditional Sentence the discussion will proceed along the same lines as in the general discussion of the Indirect Sentence; i.e. the statement will be a conditional according to the class to which the governing verb belongs. It will be seen, I think, that this principle of division will serve to bring out more clearly the peculiar constructions of the conditional sentences falling under these respective classes.

Dr. Elphinstone has shown in his dissertation on the Conditional Sentence, that the construction is an observable variation in the conditional construction.



according as the governing verb is in present or  
past tense. I have therefore tried to keep this  
distinction also in view throughout the discussion.

## A. The Conditional Sentence after *Qian* or *Qian*.

1. When the governing verb is in the present tense.  
cf. after Verbal *Qian* Report.

It is a simple sentence, and a series of  
variations in the use of moods.

(1) Indicating an Abodosis and Protasis C.P. 223.6  
"I am a person who is to say to you if he is will be  
dan with dan after part is will be used;" 14.11.

318.4; R.S. 456. 244 r. In the sentences. N.S. 12.5  
"is will be if you will be will be will be will be  
or a will be will be will be will be will be C.P. 53.

10 r.; W 22.13. In John 12.24 the protasis is in  
the indicative mood after *Qian*. "I say  
now that will be will be will be will be will be  
will be on will be"

(2) The subjunctive is found in the Abodosis, the



Polos, indicating the condition as 27.2/2.18  
"i.e. can" but it may be a wisdom  
from the word id "indeed" or  
"so". Similarly Deor, 1846.

(3) Both Polos and abolesis require the  
condition, the form of the Polos is constructed  
to the same of that of the abolesis. as C.P.  
73.22 "He willad reccan gif he þær eorlc  
toom in þu þæron iþran sear". Similarly  
Bede 128.25; in C.P. 253.8 "eac is to cyðame  
ðam meorum gif he uider eorlc þæt he  
ðam þu meorum forigen eorlc", the un-  
usual surrounding is observed after cyðan expressing  
the state's action in the future, in accordance with action  
of the Polos. very rare also is included the rare  
instances where we have a clear case of the unreal  
condition, following as usual the construction with  
the condition surrounding as in C.P. 11.225, 7  
"ic saegx þæt ge seoidan ealle forweald"





naef þær þú ert þá of þessum dæd." 2. 10. 11.  
"Sæge ic þe þæt naefre Grendel swa feila gýra  
geþræmede gif þin frige waers sefa swa eare  
þin."

C. After such verbs as those of  bidding, promising  
and the like, the apodosis following the general  
rule is placed in the subjunctive; the mood of  
the Protasis is frequently unaffected by that of  
the apodosis and remains in the indicative even in  
direct narration, as A. S. 478. 104 "Ehat me gif  
þin æfter me is æft, þæt þu me ge-æfige."  
 likewise A. S. 190. 353. In the similar expressions in  
A. S. 6. 74 and A. S. II. 2. 20. after stadan the un-  
equivocal form wille is used in the protasis; it  
may most probably be regarded as subjunctive  
in a general and indefinitely statement. In Ex 431  
occurs the usual subjunctive protasis after numde:  
"adæ suerest þæt þines cunnes rim me cunnon  
since numde þine þær is æfter in sefa word."







earn naeige þæt his broðor nyne."

A second construction after the same  
verb is the preterite subjunctive form in protasis  
and apodosis as Bede 3-4.25. "saþlon and deaðon  
nora incoþe þæt him laede and nef-nara  
giþ hit his willa waere;" C.P. 63.23 "þæt  
he sceolde geodan Aron þæt nan man ne  
offrode nanes hlaf ne to his eðenige ne  
ðone giþ he ænig werman laefde, and he  
wund ware n." So. C.P. 43.6 (isawerton); 8-104.11  
(curedon); 266.9 (cured); R.S. 108.327 (cured);  
150.55 (laed); 160.211 (waerman); 298.200 (tidode);  
A.N.I. 134.13 (vebread); 138.15; Bede 228.18; 242.31  
(waetwerht); 261.15 (saede); 274.27; 316.21; 328.34;  
416.12 (waeron sbreande); A.N.II. 18.23 (vebread);  
655 (laed); 171.23 (cured). Æt XVIII 26; 170.8 (saede)  
248.8.9; ollark 14.35 (laed); John 9.22 (gedihton);  
Ecc 1410 (sawaron); 2620 (curedon); Gen. 1448  
(laede); Guth 171.24 (laed); also Bede 122.34;

§8. 36185. Erant protuberant & lyrae in uidee foliis  
giffes protuberant foras uidee.

237.2; 238.2; 300.24; 338.17; 328.17; 332.11; ~~332.11~~  
~~337.1~~; 340.17.

In many cases ambiguity arises by reason of  
the similar forms for the indicating & denoting  
of the familiar terms; the familiar may  
be regarded as used here generally in their  
denoting or modal function, and therefore may  
not occur with a denoting function.  
Thus it was observed in a note to the  
form *ut* was always, as V.S. 30.185; 30.234; 205.102;  
270.115; *Idi* 222.18; 300.22; 303.17; 244.20;  
30.2; *Q. & N.* 200.24; *Pl.* 18.3; 209.20 r.

in a denoting or modal function. *Idi* 246.16. as the indicating is used in the *Idi* 246.16:  
"cuncti enim dicitur hunc esse totum grammatice  
et sic et totum utique nomen"; the indicating is  
used here denotively to the greater extent to the  
words of the Homilist.

After verbs of command, threat or promise, an





infinitive often takes the place of the Aorodosis,  
 while the Prothesis is regularly formed with  
 the Subjunctive infinitive. V.S. 42.298. "he put  
accretion down on the ground" it was and it was  
was; so V.S. 3.214; or the conditional form  
 was followed as V.S. II. 308.18 "pa pyade se  
 caare me to swing up the stone said  
sua huas sua his avode"; occasionally a  
 substantizing use is exhibited as V.S. 174.36.  
 "it was many days until when he was done  
pon sodan haelend"; so V.S. 72.365.

At times when the action expressed is continuous  
 or the statement is of universal obligation the  
 conditional sentence is in the present after a preterite  
 governing verb; here also a like variation of mood  
 is observed as with the regular present tense: as  
 Indicative Aorodosis and Subjunctive Prothesis —  
 V.S. I. 26.17 "and just now when he was seen  
gehalden buton his on Code gelyfe"; or Subjunctive



in both — as *A. S. II. 94.29*. "Igesette canon, ðæt man  
maðes, preost urfrades man, naebbe buton hit  
—", so *ell. 22.24*. or — *id. 11.40*. "ne eacan ic þe þæt þu geornstunda-  
st þu geleifst". This last example is however really  
a direct statement with subjoined conjunction.

Other and more interesting examples are  
also found as noticed in *A. S. II. 242.16* "Istan  
næst ic ðu georðe ær ic ðu fæder,  
þu eadgum siht"; *A. S. I. 52.17* "ealle ðe  
þe uniz woldes gif ðu ðine gemette"; so also *W.*  
*212.5*; or *54.1*

Occasionally examples are found of adjectives  
and other attributives which are used  
of a Prolepsis; the sentence usually expressing general  
ideas. as *9. S. II. 338.34* "Ist ðu eadgum siht,  
eacan ðe næcra ofer eorðan dicit, soðlice þu ic  
dissere worulde gedemed" [is it is not allowed for  
it shall be indeed] *A. S. II. 244.17* "eall þu"



for subordinate past is given more", in sec  
Box 374.24

B. On Conditional Constructions of the Present

A. On the construction of Indicating in Protasis

1. On the construction of verbs in the present tense

As the general mood of subordinate verbs following such expressions is the subjunctive, a larger number of ~~expressions~~ <sup>expressions</sup> in the present subjunctive would naturally be expected; yet the opposite is found to our surprise that the independent construction of the Protasis in the indicating without regard to the neighboring subjunctions is more regularly carried out than after governing verbs. Saying as C. F. 77.1 "is on past he is the more ready to give an answer", G. I. 134.14 "Some over-awed past him genichtsumige to subordinatum vacillans et inductum", in sec L. S. 426.181; A. N. II. 420.12; Boe. 86.1; 164.1;

462.22. See the lumpre account we gelyfod þat  
the gelyfod gylde within the þe se ipen þe se gyldeðeðeðeðe,







conduct with the usual brutality against the  
black members, as C.P. 187.2 "he were past the line  
and disorder—if he were or said." [Damon  
that he would have cut him if he had said so.]

Doc. 134.20 offers an excellent parallel example of the change of construction due to the passage from actual to logical condition, the particle subjunctive being used with both clauses in the former and the present indic. in both clauses in the latter, "Nari me miht pu sathecan ap saron  
wacht full nare pome nare sar wachturna;  
N<sup>st</sup> Nari me miht pu sathecan ap saron sar  
wacha is dome is sar ap full wachturna".

2. *Phyllis* *acuminata* (L.) DC.

Here the construction is very consistent in  
 order, parts, subjects, and phrases,  
 and the usual sequence of the subjunctive or  
 also frequently the indicative in its relation.

U.S.I. 52.12, "Ants up in the same place."











150-151, part of his way to Latin 1860/66.30

After verbs of all three ~~classes~~ <sup>classes</sup> there is noticeably in the present a tendency to retain the indicating in the Protasis, especially after verbs usually followed by the indicating, and in many cases a seeming independence of expression. And almost completely related to the direct construction after verbs whose normal sequence is the subjunctive. On the contrary when the lines of the sentence tend to cast up a strong tendency to ordering ~~independent~~ to introduce the subjunctive in the Protasis. These separate tendencies are distinct, indicative of the different characters of these tenses; in the present tense an event is presented to the eye as actually taking place and hence there is a closer approach to the direct narration in which the logical condition has always the indicating protasis. On the other hand the past tense has not this picturesque quality; therefore there is no









pin hinge-wars;" in the arrangement, Protasis-Abodosis,  
the position of the conjunction between the two is the  
rule, as Clark 14.35. "He had gif hit leon miht  
þæt he ne gese tie fram him geate." Its position  
before the clause is more or less common as Clark 24.43.  
"Ðæt he gif se ðeowes eadgumost on þære æ-  
tlice se gead cweðraðen se wide wælgear";  
and there are <sup>very</sup> varied examples of its use varying with  
members, as A. S. 444.52. "As in this construction the  
clause directly dependent on the governing verb is  
separated from it by the intervening protasis, the  
conjunction is not infrequently omitted entirely and it  
is not undifficult to draw a line between  
the direct and indirect constructions. In 114 indirect  
conditional clauses, 54 had the arrangement Abodosis-  
Protasis; all of these were found with the conjunction  
before the Abodosis. Of the 60 instances with the ar-  
rangement Protasis-Abodosis, 40 had the conjunction  
between the two members, 8 with the conjunction



only before the Protasis, while 2 examples employed it before both members; in the remaining 10 its conjunction was entirely omitted.



## VI. Other Subordinate Clauses in the Indirect Sentence

When the creation of clauses introduced by when or as, with the subjunctive & the indicating are here used, the distinction in use being made by the governing verb or by special modifications that enter into the subordinate clause. Under certain conditions the indicating is employed in the subordinate clause when the principal clause is also in the indicating, and often even when it is in the subjunctive; in the latter case the subjunctival idea does not pervade the entire expression, but a certain independence is observed by the subordinate clause. The subjunctive is employed when the subjunctive or contingent idea pervades the entire indirect sentence; and also in many cases where the principles of attraction or symmetry demands the same mood in the subordinate as in the main clause.





## A. The Quotative Clause in the Quotative

This is the universal usage only with two constructions.

(1) In the concessive sentences, as Bede 220.29. "ondette his fact he woide cristen ðe on þeah he ne furðum ƿa ða man cuþige".

Similarly A. S. O. 266.77; A. S. II. 246.5; C. P. 99.6; 415.32; 423.30; A. S. O. 34.160; 36.209; Or. 196.15r

(2) In temporal clauses introduced by aer or aerþam as A. S. O. 162.244. "het se ædela cyning ƿæt ðis he gesƿaenc aerþam he ƿonon ferde."

Or. 56.19. "aðas gesƿoran ƿæt hi naefre noldon aet ham cuman ær his fact geurecen hæfde."

Ælfric 50.11; A. S. I. 136.6; Clat. 26.34.



## B. The Subordinate Clause with variation of Mood.

### 1. The Adjective Clause.

a. In the Indicative: — The Indicative is the usual mood in the Adjective Clause when the latter makes a simple, colorless statement with regard to a certain object; in such cases the naked adjective or participial form could be substituted for the Clause without detriment to the sense: as Revs 136.17 "De laere past paeh tempel and pa wighedo pa ne halgusene past ne pa halghe fortessen"; C.P. 62.14. "Kettemen past pa pe ne wil mist past hie leid hira früngen hepige ierre ne astypien"; 79.2 "is awriten past hien stoude writen ne paen tempel te them bace, ne his breastum pa bace"; Similar, C.P. 259.4; 277.17; 282.16; 449.17; L.S. 466.388; A.H.L. 610.13.

This is especially the case in adjective clauses when the principal verb of the indirect sentence is indicative and is almost universal in indirect expressions after verbs of perception (Class C) as C.P. 109.14 "Ta lancenas ingrat past pa pe hien wode te de brod hien to hwen God ordned is, 2. lancenas







his gone being attested from the him understood sein; so being  
353.10x Considering the fact that the indication of the main  
clause, the indirect sentence is a comparison almost invari-  
ably in the indication of the relative clause, and likewise the subse-  
quence of the subjunctive very frequently, it is evident that the part  
played by attraction is a much important one.

## 2. The Adverbial Clause.

The preceding observations regarding the adjective clause apply very generally to the Adverbial constructions also.

u. With the Indicative: ———, Cp. 276.10 *non reced laesum*  
 p. the he, time the summer first, post the me p. to our own  
 personae"; in Nov. 242.6; Here 22.18; Rev. 4.11; Cp. 38.14, but is un-  
 in p. are *laesum*, p. the unus indiferentia unde beatiss his unus;  
 s. 95.24; Here 200.2; ~~Here~~ <sup>Rev. 10.22</sup> ~~16.2~~; Math. 1.28; Rev. 146.15<sup>4</sup>; ~~16.2~~ 6  
 — uhl. 8.12, <sup>4</sup> es unus indiferent post per unus indiferent per se indiferent ut.  
 — Here 225.21 "ie p. unus indiferent post per unus indiferent per se indiferent ut".

6. With the Subjunctive. Side 156:22 "Baes he hiee past he thin  
 thas accoytan thas he plemmings dask to all proude & lowe" Side 187:  
 27. — On 15. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Morteant second p<sup>r</sup>esth c<sup>o</sup>ntest lowe; p<sup>r</sup>esth lowe, &





# VII. Word-Order in Indirect Discourse.

The characteristics features of the Anglo-Saxon Sentence in its order of words have been considered by Dr. C. A. Smith, selecting Dr. and A.H. as representative of the common Latin periods respectively, to supply with his work on the dependent clause, I have given below in a statistical form the material on which such statements taken from the greater part of Anglo-Saxon prose works. The statistics compiled are those as given in Dr. Smith's <sup>work</sup>

## A. Order of Words in the Indirect Declarative Sentence.

	Dr.	Rem.	C.P.	Proc.	B.H.	asc.	x.s.	w.	A.H.	Arch.
r d . . . vb.	164	285	159	102	157	27	144	123	110	171
b' obj + vb. . .	10	32	18	9	18	2	21	38	53	10
q c' vb + obj'	29	65	65	20	51	12	65	91	129	68
o d' vb . . .	83	152	153	181	119	31	114	124	336	155
a obj + aux + vb.	6	8	2	5	5	2	5		4	1
b aux + obj + vb.	20	34	18	10	8	10	21	24	81	6
c aux + vb.	29	58	60	27	39	12	1		87	10
v d obj + vb + aux	27	21	16	7	5	17	15	11	26	1
v e vb + aux	19	64	14	10	19	16	12	14	50	8
q obj + aux + vb.	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	1	1	0
e h aux + obj + vb.	3	2	0	1	1	4	4	5	10	0
e i aux + vb + obj.	11	13	15	17	6	17	20	14	61	4
q j aux + vb . . .	10	26	36	24	21	12	33	46	99	14
k obj + vb + aux	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
e l vb + obj + aux	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
m vb + aux + obj	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	5	2	0
m vb + aux . . .	0	21	1	1	5	0	7	8	8	

(131) The following discussion may be regarded as supplementary to the investigations of Dr. C. A. Smith embodied in his manuscript "The Order of Words in Anglo-Saxon Prose", 13 June 1900.



Generally  $a', d$ , and  $f$  are regular exponents of transposed order, while  $c', d', h$ ,  $i$ , and  $j$  represent normal order as seen in the independent sentence; the remaining varieties of word-order may be left out of account as furnishing no aid to the establishment of any principle of order; even the  $c$ -variety is no criterion for either normal or transposed order, as a great number of its occurrences have modifying and inflectional words or phrases between the auxiliary and the verb, and therefore the normal arrangement. From the above table therefore we find that the relative proportion of transposed to normal order for the various words are as follows.

	Ob.	Norm.	CP	Pr	OH.	UC.	2	3H	100.	1000.
to.	4	4	2	$\left\{ \frac{1}{3} \right\}$	7	3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{9}$
normal.	3	3	3	$\left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\}$	9	4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{9}$

With the exception therefore of  $Pr$ , which which shows a remarkable preponderance of normal order (as also in the Indicative Interrogative Sentence) there is observable a general tendency at all periods of the language to hold to the regular arrangement in Indicative Discourse; and moreover this tendency is always an increasing one especially toward the later period of the language.



The same tendency is further illustrated by the fact that Inverted Order is frequently observed in Indirect discourse. Occurrences of this order may be grouped under the following heads:-

1. ~~The~~ Indirect Imperative sentences, where the original order of words is preserved, as A.H.L. 50, 1 "Se Remoniere  
 comen mitte ydunn part were on parition as thall quibhwylt"  
 or where the Inverted Order is also required by the precedence  
 of an object or adverbial phrase; as G.P. 77, 8. "Was be bollen  
partte en threnen brouwen scorne ben witen we we".

2. Where the principal indirect clause is the apodictic of  
 a condition, whether or not preceded by *if*; the retention  
 of the original order in these constructions is almost universal,  
 as G.P. I 14, 5 "So salde we te bead part gif he was scut l  
ice scut if we part he has done scene plest if he sa  
ord scine an af lyne te de, part scelde he part an de sun  
 many G.P. 583, 31; A.H.L. 220, 17; ~~late~~ 220, 18, W. 15518.

3. When the Indirect expression is correlative, as G.P.  
 403, 3. "part his partte part not we we with god for ord, we  
we with his we we part"; similarly with part - part A.H.L. 220, 18



200 - 200 6.238.4, ~~the the~~ ~~the the~~; A.H. 446.24.

4. When a direct object, the oblique case of a substantiv,  
~~or~~ or an adverbial expression directly precede<sup>the verb</sup> the indirect  
element, as A.H. 516.26 "is generated fact admirum quod off  
um non is encl to hymn fact" so ~~446.2~~, ~~20~~; 196.3, Or  
148.16; B.H. 208.2<sup>2</sup>; B.H. 216.23; ~~242.2~~, 400.1; W. 11.19, ~~25.19~~  
291.14; A.H. 15<sup>2</sup>.18; 464.11; ~~470.5~~ A.H. 600.19 "the qe  
scenelode fact afte fact him you me um"; 406.16 "isauri  
ten fact par facta impetras". so 228.21; L.S. 524.612; B.H.  
153.21, 217.10, 28; 219.11; 225.4<sup>14</sup> A.H. 446.6 Anthen  
coven - facta his facta um zinden pla wununga". so  
Or 72.20; 204.2; L.S. 528.668; W. 11.16; 18.8; 19.2; 82.4; A.H. 12.  
23; 562.20. There is a perceptible effort at times, especially  
in Biblical quotations, to preserve the original order of words.  
as A.H. 446.6 (quoted above). The Latin original also probably ex-  
erted some degree of influence in translation as C.P. 359.23 "ye  
himst putte hit vnde we swagen die meple umd der  
wodes" ["fit ut nos abluat plaga secreta nostris;"]

5. When the substantiv subject, the indirect sentence





is followed by a long modifying clause (or clauses), the sentence is continued after those clause in inverted order referring to the subject being named by the personal pronoun, as C.P.

883.34 "pukh he yedamun pakt up he da yeamuntem beon  
 count he fylat<sup>+</sup> he no me<sup>+</sup> paxim how he by<sup>+</sup> paxim<sup>+</sup>."

Like word in C.P. 183.24; 44.6, and somewhat similarly in  
 C.P. 11.14; R.H. 28.4; 174.24; Beae 134.18; A.H. 134.19; ~~Be~~<sup>pe</sup>  
 20.12; ~~162~~; Mat 7.28, 29; 13.5<sup>2</sup> etc.

### Order of Words when the conjunction is omitted.

1. Omission in the Simple Indic. Sentences. As examples of this omission are very seldom found, conclusions drawn from the statistics of forms here must be made with caution. From the eighteen examples of this construction given on pages 43-45 it is seen that the inverted order is followed in four cases A.H. 446.13; 232.12; 434.13; Doc. 401.11; 98.33. These cannot be considered true indirect sentences, but are really direct clauses introduced by the verb of commission-petition. There are however thirteen examples of true indirect discourse with conjunction omitted; of these the normal order occurs

Novi denique esse respondi.

12 examples viz. Bebe 20, 25; 14, 8; Hae 13, 2, 1, 1, 2, 8; 19, 2.  
 11, 29; C.P. 42, 19; 5, 17, 11; BH 374, 4; BH 21, 1, 5. John 2, 1, 2, 8;  
 L.S. 72, 273. Transposed order is found only, since Bebe 12, 22.  
 We are at liberty to think to ourselves from this that the En-  
 glishman like the Modern German tends to return to the  
 normal order whenever the conjunction is omitted.

2. Omission of conjunction before the second (that is direct coordinate clauses). With the exception of examples of actual passage to direct discourse the arrangements of words in these clauses are as follows:-

	a'	b'	c'	d'	a	b	c	d	e	f	f'
En. 12	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
C.P. 10	2	4	10	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2
Bebe 48	5	9	20	2	3	4	3	0	3	0	3
Hae 7	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BH. 33	1	5	4	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0
ASC. 2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
L.S. 29	6	7	5	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	5
Alt 59	5	30	34	2	16	14	1	8	10	0	10
W. 48	9	13	15	0	3	6	0	1	3	0	3
Boef. 12	1	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Comparing these figures with the statistics on page 1 it is seen that the proportion of normal to transposition is



der is here not essentially different. Hence, under ordinary circumstances, the omission of the conjunction before a second or following independent subordinate clause does not affect the order of words.

## B. Order of Words in the Indirect Interrogative Sentence.

The statistics are as follows: -

		On	Be	C.P.	Boe.	B.H.	asc.	S.S.	W.	Att.	Book.
r	a'	54	80	79	54	59	10	73	42	158	72
	b'	3	0	2	2	2	0	1	5	16	2
x	c'	2	2	2	13	0	0	12	1	13	2
x	d'	8	8	21	22	8	1	19	10	48	17
	a	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	3	0
	b	2	5	2	2	1	2	2	2	16	2
	c	3	3	64	5	5	0	12	5	18	0
r	d	8	11	6	6	6	4	6	7	14	4
r	f	4	19	21	6	8	4	5	6	20	5
	g	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
x	h	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
x	i	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	5	0
x	j	0	1	3	3	2	1	7	2	14	2
	k	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	0
	l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	m	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
	n	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	0



The relative ratios of Transposed to Normal order for the various words are as follows:-

	Con.	Bede	C.P.	Bee	BH	Q.C.	W.	L.S.	Att.	Comp.
trans.	5	11	4	13	7	3	11	2	2	4
norm.	1	2	1	8	1	1	3	1	1	1

The Indirect Interrogative exhibits a great difference from that of the Indirect Declarative sentence in its wholesale use of the Transposed order; as in the latter constructions there is in course of time a growing tendency to make more extensive use of the normal word-order. The reason for this excessive predominance of transposed order is to be found I think in the fact that the interrogative interrogatory words possess a strong subordinating power; each indirect interrogative expression is therefore felt to be truly dependent, and the conscious effort to express this fact occasions the frequent use of that order of words which most appropriately expresses the relation of dependence — the transposed order.

J. G. Schmidt: Lateinische Grammatik -  
Syntax § 224; Müller's Handb. d. II, p. 33



### VIII. The Accusative and Infinitive.

As to the origin and extension of this construction Schmalz<sup>(32)</sup> says: "Diejenigen Verba welche im Stande waren sowohl einen Objects-Accus. als auch einen Objects Infinitiv anzunehmen, verbanden beide Constructionen miteinander. Diese Construction war dem Volksmunde sehr bequem und erhielt sich bis in die romanischen Sprachen hinein. Somit sind auch die verwandten Sprachen wie Sanskrit, die germanischen und slavischen gegangen".

There are numerous examples of the Accus. and Infinitive with katan, as A.H. 66.12 "hot he geedatetian pa kuth Hi. emalen [he katan]. Additional instances of this construction are found, recurring mostly with verbs of cognition, as And. 14<sup>3</sup> "wa it Matthens park maura lara kuran kornadolum"; Shiasit 101. "kura it maur suble alant waite gold arome ein gife tyttien"; And. 183. "pau it sewin wa paue sigelonten"; Bede 26.17. "waite pu me crisita kon" [crisita pin me ese crisita men]; And. 109<sup>2</sup> "Da it lungre gefragu leode tozime burgwara hannan"; (Gloss. 1920.

Alterthums.

(32) Müller's Handbuch der klassischen Wissenschaft II, 521 f



georne gitegyning godne gefranon bringas deulan; 2753. "þu  
is etnde gefraæn sunu lichstanes bring not horan"; 20  
2488; 2693; 2774; (W. 2. 1. "We geacsodon his geacstermanan  
beon godes englas and we geacsodon þara engla gefran beon  
þa gastas soðfæstas manna"; (Dan. 1. 'gefraæn is Hebreas ead-  
ge efgean, goldhær deulan' 20 Jud. 7; ~~1734~~ 1734; Jud. 246.

With this class of verbs the Accus. and Infinitive construction  
is quite frequent especially in poetry; it is moreover a genuine  
Anglo-Saxon mode of expression and is, I think, the nearest ap-  
proach that the Anglo-Saxon has made to the construction so  
manifestly developed in the Latin.

In a certain way the Accus. and Infinitive may be regard-  
ed as merely serving the ~~Latin~~ event, and in this use its  
similarity to the classical expression is at once evident; but  
if the essential nature of this construction be submitted to a closer  
examination this similarity is seen for the most part to be  
only apparent. The Accus. and Infinitive was in Latin the ordi-  
nary means of expressing the simple indirect statement;  
this is expressed in Anglo-Saxon universally by the verb

















In this connection mention may be made of the quite frequent imperative construction after verbs of command or entreaty. 187/1188.  
16. "him-tadon drucan qebitrodne wîn-dreue". Similarly with  
qebitrodne 2H.S. 15033, drucan 2H.S. 773, 777, 801-; 26.1148 bed-  
dan L.S. 76.438; Dan. 542; Bgr. 170, 1 Ec. 1101.

The gerundial construction is occasionally used after verbs of instruction and prohibition, as Aët. 122.5 "Morpes ne fervocat te [tempore veniens implan]", 218.30 "Cinctis terras fervocat te [seipsum vocans epit in pau pignus vocans degen]" which corresponds to the Latin infinitive or gerundial constructions, as 226.26 "ho tenete te [habitu regalis tufos pendente] [dis-  
ciphendum utne regularis custodiri debet]; 276.6 "te impon  
erem te [habitu pylone] [ea impet procedenda debet]", 28.  
"sic re turnig pign tenere te [stare]" [tem multa ex man-  
dare prohibeat.]; 202.24 "his peas res indomum apungis,  
tunc te [dispen in allis villis agris facere solutat].

"λέγοντες ὅτι οὐχ ἔτι εἰς εἰρήνην ἀλλ' ἐποφυγία γέμοιτο"

R. W. Heywood,











subjunctive in the preterite is used [Cf. 116. 1 "I am  
convinced that he was not as good as he first  
seemed"; C.P. 255. 23 "we conclude we put it down by the  
door in the line the last month"]?

### B. Irregularity of Sequence.

The Anglo-Saxon is however bound down by no set rules in the use of tenses; the speaker often chooses to change his point of view in passing from the going to the state in the clause; hence the principal and historical tenses are frequently combined at pleasure, due to the priority of action in to set forth the narrative in a more vivid and ampliative manner. The most common interchanges are of Present, Preterite, and Perfect.

Present — Preterite. This is probably the most frequent of all sequences, C.P. 351. 22. "We may þingum þær he him reunde se uorþra"; 3. 2 "þe cyþan hate þæt he com segyt oþ ar gungut"; 417. 15 "þæt his anigst þæt he ac him afnas þær he stodon" [can  
never discuss nor furnish proposition for statement of sequence]



CP 417.74; L.S. 4128; NH 168115; 207.23, 15.1241; 15.1700.

The U. P. Mill "took the sentence and decline to permit post his previous sangat post he more"; sangat may be regarded as an adverbial present, and hence the dependent being regarding future in the preterite.

Perfect - white. W. 25026. This is the grass  
the call mowyn angals: "poo aerstan mannes."

Prostate - Perfect. 10.14.16 Excellent problem  
Keef as expressed entire way to ocean life".

Proterite - Present. Of all the sequences this is the least important - the birth of a nation is planned in past times while the nation as a state is represented as existing place in present time. This sequence however plays an important rhetorical rôle. There are three well-defined uses:-

1) The writer wishes to make a distinction between ordinary statements of past events and general observations of universal application. In the former the regular sequence with the preterite is employed; the latter require the continuous present, as C.P. 40 p. 17 "And then comes the inf de past to be



se ne deta cunct; UH. 261 "cunct part nam man n unq.  
ben pceden, futen he uctioe m qd pceder; 50 cl. tch.  
te part pas m apolypsa se quid au qd m, no sign. pa expre  
reflex"; L.S. 482.163 "cunct nund pceden part se sua i. s<sup>t</sup>  
Zel"; 10.116.21 "post determinatg cunct his agens m mite part  
nam man ne mak abyscan<sup>s</sup> names cyms folios". Likewise  
L.P. 101.8; L.S. 378.185; 378.219; 426.55; N.H. 1616; 215.23, 25;  
W. 111.1; 220.20; 671.1; 81.2; UH. 72.21, 24; 34.1, 23, 25; 16.17;  
235.4; 272.19; 130.13; 400.18; 472.30; 476.23; 600.33; Bae 85;  
142.18; 176.19; 204.15; 208.4; Wdm 131. etc.

(2) It is an important feature of style in representing the events as actually occurring though introduced by an expression in ~~that~~ past, or in making an indirect quotation in past time more effective by retaining the tense of the direct expression. This is especially the case with indirect quotations from the Scriptures or the Fathers, as A.D. 446 c. "Meditation would put in his Father's house condemning false prophecy"; 5204 "Peter cursed them which are slaves unto men", 4972. The present tense part in the direct speech need not necessarily be used, as often you may



Lithuanian 225.442.26; 226.328 (Lithuanian 226.3), 227 (Lithuanian 227); 228, 18; 324.24; 330.24; 538.15; 570.17; W. 19.2, 82.6. Also Rev. 377. From eniglon past 2ae - Lithuanian past 2ae prittiges mauna marjon-raefh as his mind-gripe head-to-of - that-be?

(3) This use of the present is very common in constructions with the superfluous conjunction as, John II. 40 "He same is Fe þ þa gesylst Godes weldan yf þa gesylst."





## X. Relation of Indirect to direct discourse.

As language is the true representation of the life of a people, there must naturally be considerable freedom in the laws by which it is governed. Its energy and variety of expression are two of the most important requirements of rhetoric, a certain degree of elasticity in the syntactic structure of the sentence is necessary in order to avoid a stilted and mechanical style. In all languages there has been more or less freedom in the syntax of the Indirect Sentence; the cause of this variation is to be found in the fact that in these expressions there are two different points of view: the interest may be centred around the speaker and the time when the statement is made, in which case regularity of structure is generally the result; in most instances the attention is however directed more especially to the bare statement, and oftentimes by reason of this all connection with the governing verb is lost sight of and the exact words or contents of the statement are given in direct form.

This blending of the indirect and direct constructions is

as Iliad 368, Idaios announces: —

ἡνῶρε Πρίαμός τε καὶ ἄλλοι Τρῶες ἄγαν  
 εἰπὼν, αἳ' κέ περ ὑμῖν φίλον καὶ ἡδὺ γέναιτο,  
 μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδρου, τοῦ εἵνεκα νεῖκος ὄραρεν.  
 κτήματα μὲν, ὅς' Ἀλεξάνδρου κοίτης ἐνὶ νηυσὶν  
 ἤγαγετο Τροίηνδ' — ὥς ἦν ὠφέλ' ἀποκεῖσθαι  
πάντ' ἐθέλει δόμεναι καὶ ἔτ' οἴκοθεν ἄλλ'  
ἐπιδεῖναι

found in the earliest periods of language. The Hebrew is in a most primitive condition in that, without being preceded by the indirect construction, the contents of the statement are given in direct form immediately after the verb of saying; the Sanskrit does not completely make the distinction between indirect and direct expression. In the Greek (especially in Homer)<sup>320</sup> there are frequent constructions in which a governing verb of saying is followed at first by a series of indirect clauses, and at last the direct words are taken from the mouth of the speaker in order to give a more emphatic conclusion. Latin furnishes numerous examples of the same construction. "It must be remembered that Cicero's Oratio is necessarily less accurate in its conception than Oratio Recta, and hence it is not always possible to restore the O.R. from the O.C. with perfect certainty; hence, when accuracy is essential, the narration takes the point of view of the speaker, and at last passes over to O.R."<sup>(331)</sup> Similar constructions are found also in Old High German and Slavics

In Anglo Saxon this <sup>transition to direct discourse</sup> apostrophe is of enormous importance;

This irregularity of usage is due to a great extent to the

<sup>(331)</sup> Eldersleben's Latin Grammar §620, Rem. 1.



requirements of style; the advantages accompanying it are obvious. it is less cumbersome, more accurate, and lends a greater degree of vividness to the narrative.

This transition to the direct expression is employed in some cases to emphasize an important (or unexpected) statement. as HL. 16.118: "Arrest fait les codes to hyre higeur en l'acces-hire uer li code p'hygon yf des p'ob y p'mon p'oban uer, ce ie higeur sone uia sarline et femme"; HL. 546.10 "en to de fait son ha. lig man langian ne seculer; acete lincus ne seculer sone p'mon, ac seculer sone alysed, g'ton de li ne p'mon et to bodigurme".

X

This construction is very frequent after expressions of surprise, happening, and the like, when the governing verb is followed by a number of coordinate clauses; the indirect form is regularly used in the first or first few clauses and the remaining statements employ the direct construction. as HL. 452.12 "arrest fait ses fyrd wicode uer p'ea in fraten, and seofon weard. seth warden of e p'one carme. the camp se shapenne sone uer et camp se hie turneode, me warden se p'one uer."



22015. "We raadat pack pa heafot-zuen geloheten Cristes apostolas  
in ewersterne, pa <sup>9</sup> we raadat pack pa apostolas geloheden zeafon diacunas; paera dia-  
cuna was se forma S. hephannus, He was ewide gelaufft si  
in y resumption in diech des ewen. ; C.P. 77.6 "1 ut 6 se  
cwide an man pack fook befaesti paen ciepmen se he sealle  
f. to conserue, - e pa se tyte he proandus se pa yaf  
he hit se antenas - a ris se ewen se ; uH. 152.2 Has  
is goerd on peam godspelle pack se Haelend gouane onen-  
dron his twelf leorning-cnihtas, and cwaed to him x pa up-  
ten his leorning-cnihtas nan sadighe LS. 488.16 "An gelamp  
hit ut an man ege se pack he fode into an beynig se man  
stantinofolun nunnest; and paen into Efese; pa he se  
preo beaga gefaren heafon pa he h goa segan an se Similarly,  
C.P. 181.18; A.D.C. 323.8.36; A.H. 114.1; 340.23; 152.2; 470.14;  
H. 215.1; H. 252.15; 17250.5, 6; 221.1 10; 227.7; 227.1;  
227.15; 232.2; A.H. 90.1; 100.30; 272.13; 282.2; 542.18; 276.2;  
- - - - - An x ewen example is found in A.H. 84. 39. pa he  
lon he - his se he - his se he - his se he - his se he

















gif he kama fenne dæd, he steal þæt he mis-æte; 24-2 'De  
 þe dædaðes þæt þu geuiste of þyðre stowe, and þæt he West-  
 sac, and þu nanum men in ðineum fram-fære ne dæceð.  
 LS 240, 32 þa cwaet se dema þæt he ðe færa wæron, swa  
 he fram godum geþfrodan and arnuntwysse hæfian, swa  
 hi ða offroga of reacan and gecegyde wæron; kenegat and

On the same principle of this tendency to pass over to  
 direct statement is probably to be explained the transition  
 from subjunctive to indicative in the second coordinate clause  
 depending on a verb of saying or thinking; as the formal  
 bond of connection is absent such a transition is rendered com-  
 paratively easy and is a common occurrence in Angl. Saxon,  
 as CP. 88126 to ðam monnum ðæt þæt he æfter ðam  
and wæste eac ðe ðamigen and ðe for ðam ðam  
 worulde"; 107, 18. "He cwaet þæt æghwælc mon wære  
 geðice ðrum accuned, ar is ungelices ðis gearnung his  
tiht sume & [ðe ðisse he meowme geð onnes] hæmnes  
natura æghwælc geðis and ðam æte meowme culpa geð-  
þaht]; LS. 62, 202 "Saede þæt he wære on his life













U. H. 32.9. *Parus nivalis* found in more abundance up to 200  
feet in the brown to pine Indian leaf mould; and the  
lower belongs to *nothofagus* and pair for *gastrophys-*  
*argyrea* *geryda* was found to <sup>at</sup> 204.22. ?

In conclusion notice should be called to the construction which is common in Late Anglo-Saxon, especially when allusion is made to the scriptures or to the words of the Fathers; in this construction the conjunction forþ is employed with the paratactic sentence. The weak discourse is directly employed here to preserve the loose form as found in the scriptures and the no less sacred patristic writings.

as coll. 260.36, "the thin part of integumentary part he  
is stem elliptical or western"; 542.19 "the thin part  
part of the leaf small setaceous part"; 250.14.8 "the  
apical part of the leaf small setaceous part of the  
leaf small"; coll. 250.23 "Lucas de godafellur usque  
part Hares quere helle gerdumum some of pure gelat-  
ure; for which he Jacobus and gerdum"; 525.10 "Lig-  
nina spines and most part in winter as usual thin









## Results.

The main results obtained from this study of Indirect Discourse in Anglo-Saxon are as follows:—

The conjunction paet with several dependent coordinate clauses is not used at random, but its use is regulated for the most part by the demands of style for the purpose of emphasis, contrast, &c.

In Complex Indirect Sentences where the subordinate clause precedes the principal, the requirements of Anglo-Saxon are ease of style and clearness; this is shown by the predominance of the position of paet between the two dependent clauses, which fulfils both requirements; and by the very frequent occurrence of paet before each clause, which is the least ambiguous construction.

The omission of the conjunction paet is mostly found in Complex Indirect Sentences where the subordinate clause precedes. In simple indirect sentences this omission is extremely rare; in most of its occurrences it is more proper to regard the construction as the parantetical insertion of a



verb of saying & into a direct expression; this inserted verb shows however in most cases, traces of power as a governing verb - changing the mood of the following verb to the Subjunctive.

---

With simple verbs of saying, as avetan, seegan, and avetan the simple Subjunctive of reported statement is very frequent in the dependent verb; this use of the Subjunctive is in the earlier writings almost universal, even Scriptural quotations showing a remarkable consistency in this respect.

Where the nature of the expression is wholly objective as with verbs of perception & the Indicative is universally employed in the dependent clause; this mood is also in frequent use after ~~some~~ verbs of saying having particularly objective force, as cyfan. The Subjunctive after verbs of simple report is the product of the Subjunctive of Subjunctive reflection with regard to the truthfulness of the report, though the element of subjectivity has now in most cases entirely disappeared.



The direct interrogative construction of an interrogative such subjunctive is probably a relic of an indirect construction depending on a governing verb of saying. Specific instances of this fuller form are found.

In Indirect Interrogative Sentences there is a constant conflict between form and meaning. The genuine interrogative idea regularly requires the use of the subjunctive; but, as is generally the case, the interrogative clause has rather a summarizing and descriptive nature, and the governing verb exercises its proper influence on the mood of the dependent clause; hence the construction of the Indirect Interrogative sentence varies generally with the character of the governing verb just as that of the Declarative Sentence.

---

The Subjunctive of reported statement passes through all shades of meaning; it is an indication that its statement is to be received as a falsehood; it expresses a statement to which the speaker will not give his guarantee; it denotes simple report; and especially in Scriptural quotations



serves merely to show that the quotation is indirect.

The principle of attraction plays an important part in requiring the Subjunctive in the indirect sentence.

Chronologically considered the uses of the Subjunctive and Indicative vary in inverse ratio. In the Alfredian period since the Subjunctive is the favorite mood in Indirect Discourse, the Indicative when used has a decided objective force; on the other hand at the time of Alfred and later the tendency to level the moods under the Indicative forms limited the use of the Subjunctive <sup>after verbs saying</sup> for the most part to the expression of ideas of contingency, condition, concession & the like.

The presence of an intervening coordinate or subordinate clause between the main indirect clause and its governing verb <sup>or saying frequently</sup> weakens the sense of dependence and changes the regular Subjunctive after these verbs to the Indicative. another indication that the use of the Subjunctive is here in the main merely an artificial sign of dependence.

---

Sculan shows an interesting development; from the orig-





inal idea of duty or obligation, it passes on to denote duty imposed by another, hence is regular after verbs of command; from the same original signification it develops the idea of a necessary event in future time, and hence easily passes into an expression of prophecy or simple future time. The idiom implied in a conformity to universal usage accounts for its frequent employment after expressions of custom. The transition from the idea of moral obligation to that of possibility makes it an indication that the truth of its statement is not touched for by the author, hence it is frequently used even in a direct statement as a sign of the fabulous character of the narrative.

---

Willan has a somewhat similar development. From the position of pure action it passes through the intermediate stages of promise, threat, design, prophecy to a sign of the simple future idea. As an indication of universal will or desire it used after expressions of custom. The general when the current of will or design is strongly felt in the sentence clause the person of the governing and of the dependent verb is



the same; when a simple future idea is expressed the person is changed.

Statistics show that there is in Late Anglo-Saxon a general tendency in indirect discourses to subordinate the subjunctive form when, notably, the infinitival subjunctive (first by the periphrastic construction with sculan, willan, neagan, and secan); this tendency was greatly favored by the breaking-down of the old subjunctive forms.

The native Accusative and Infinitive construction is found not only after verbs of consciousness (mostly after utan), but is also very frequent especially in poetry, with verbs of perception to denote a continuous action actively controlled by the senses. Another variety of the Accusative and Infinitive is found frequently in Bede but <sup>is</sup> extremely rare elsewhere; it exercises the same function as the corresponding Latin construction and is an obvious imitation of the latter.

In the Indoeuro-Continental Germanic the Subjunctive is regularly found after utan and in ideal and unreal condi-



tion; it is the prevailing mood when the governing verb is in past time, especially if it be a verb of command or belief. After expressions of simple report and direct perception the indicative is more frequently used and is the dominant mood when the governing verb is in present time since in this case there is an apparent tendency to revert to direct discourse. The inversion, the Protasis instead of the use of the clause with *if* is so extremely rare in Indirect Discourse. When the Protasis follows the Apodosis the intervening conjunction *if* is generally placed between the two members.

---

Indirect Imperative Sentences introduced by *see*, *let*, *and* *that* are regularly combined with the subjunctive. With other conjunctions there is variation in mood, dependent mostly upon the character of the governing verb.

---

As regards the order of words in the Indirect Discourse there is observable a constantly growing tendency, especially in Later Anglo-Saxon, to employ the normal word-order; this



adherence to the word-order in direct discourse is further shown by the fact, that, when a preceding copulative word, phrase, or clause causes inversion of the principal clause in direct discourse this inversion almost always persists in the indirect expression. When the conjunction fact is omitted before the simple indirect sentence there is a more general return to the normal order; on the other hand when fact is omitted in the second or third coordinate clause, no appreciable effect is produced upon the order of words. The transposition is most conspicuously shown in indirect interrogative sentences, due probably to the cautious effort to reject subordination.

---

The passage from Indirect to Direct Discourse, seen not only in the Germanic but also in most Indo-European languages, is very frequent in English. It is especially frequent when the indirect expression is an extended one and introduced by simple verbs of saying or happening. On the other hand the use of fact before a true direct.





expression is very frequent in the language of the English School.  
In fact and in the later period is often used in quotations from  
the Scriptures and the writings of the Fathers.



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to emphasize an important Statement.





[illegible]



## Life.

I was born in Lexington, Va, on Aug. 25, 1868.  
In 1884 I entered Washington and Lee University and  
received the degree of A.B. in 1888. After two more years  
of study at the University I received A.M. in 1890.  
During the session 1890-91 I was Assistant in English  
and Modern Languages in that institution. In Oct. 1891  
I entered Johns Hopkins University, selecting English as  
my principal study and German and History as my sub-  
sidiary subjects. My work has been under Profs. Knight,  
Dwight Wood, Learned, Bloomfield Adams, and Emmett.  
to all of whom I offer sincere thanks for many kindnesses.  
I desire to acknowledge my special obligations to Prof.  
James W. Bright of Johns Hopkins and Prof. James A.  
Harrison of Washington and Lee for their helpful sym-  
pathy always generously extended.

April 25, 1894.

J. H. Gorrell



See p. 16. 16. 16. 16.

## Indic. Question.

When content of dependent clause is regarded as a fact the Indic. is generally used in Indic. Quest. When it is regarded as indep. clause certain, the Subj. is used.

1. When dep. clause involves or implies actual question - Subj.

In ~~mtk~~ X.2. Indic. since content of dep. clause regarded as fact.

2. When content is regarded as actual fact Indic.

M. 6.28; 21.16; 27.13; 9.13; 21.20 &

4. after verbs of saying & declaring.

Indic. when dep. cl. contains statement rather than question. L. 8.39; 47; 20.2; 6.47.

Indic & Subj. when refers to future

mk. 13.4; M. 24.3; J. 18.2.

ic þe þrinnar wille hwar forlestast þu me?

Ann. 1414,

